

# American Historical Register.

JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1896.

## THREE TIMES THREE.

BY WILLIAM NELSON, A. M.\*

ONCE THREE.

"He better plans who *things*, not *words*, attends,  
And turns his studious hours to active ends."

*Freneau.*

I beg that you will accompany me, on a November afternoon in the year 1772, to the borough of Elizabeth. There is an unusual stir in the air. Dignified men in small-clothes, broad-skirted coats, ruffled bosoms, powdered queues, and three-cornered hats, are pacing along the roads, apparently toward some central spot of attraction. Sedate matrons accompany them. Thither also trip dainty maidens, in the quaint costumes of the day. They are going to the Academy, where exercises of special interest are to be held. Let us follow them into that unpretentious fane of learning. Presently it is filled with the elite of the aristocratic little town.

On the platform are seated the Academy trustees. One of them is a fine-looking man of distinguished bearing, with full face and florid complexion, his hair carefully drawn back into a long queue and neatly powdered.

Of the teachers, one is tall and slender, with the pallor of

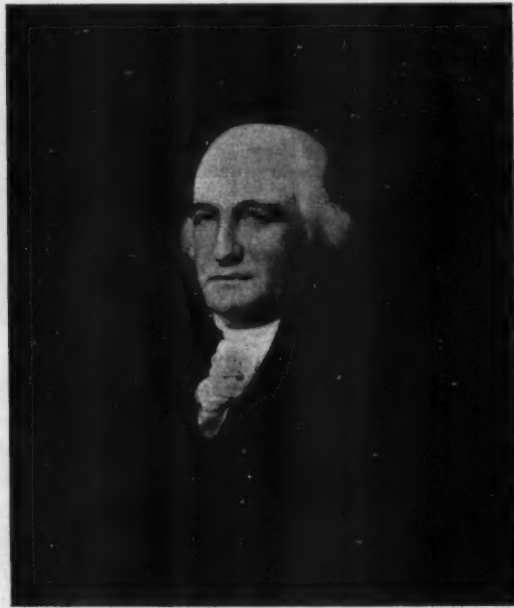
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\*An address delivered before the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, at Elberon, New Jersey, July 4, 1896.

recent illness, but still manifesting a latent energy indicative of the power to accomplish large results with scanty means.

A debate is in progress among the younger students. Presently one of them rises.

Slight of build, small of stature, sallow in complexion, somewhat angular and awkward in his gestures, his locks of



ELISHA BOUDINOT.

Copy of original oil painting by C. W. Peale.

The original now in possession of Mrs. E. B. Atterbury, of Paterson, New Jersey.

raven black hair, eyes large, luminous, and flashing with the fires of genius. In a resonant voice, vibrant with feeling, carefully and logically he lays down his premises, and as he proceeds with his argument, presenting thought after thought with increasing power, presently he bursts forth into such a torrent of eloquence that the whole audience is carried away by the spell of his thrilling, impassioned words.

The trustee is Elisha Boudinot, a member of one of the leading families of the town. He will have to wait a year for his license as a counselor-at-law. Does he dream that he is destined twenty-six years hence to sit on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Jersey?\*

The slender young school teacher is Peter Colt. He is still suffering from a mysterious illness, which prostrated nearly the whole of his class (Yale, 1764), and proved fatal to several of them.† Twenty years from now we shall see him once more identified with New Jersey, directing vastly different forces than those of young minds.

Need I say that the eloquent student lad is Alexander Hamilton?‡ He is not yet sixteen, but Providence has planned for this West Indian boy a great influence in moulding the destinies of America. Nor need I remind you that on your rolls his name appears as the second President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati, elected in 1800. Strangely is his fate linked with that of New Jersey, the scene of his early school days; the theatre, alas! of the tragedy that is to cut short his brilliant career.\*

\* Elisha Boudinot was born at Elizabethtown, January 13, 1749, son of Elias Boudinot, Sr., and was a brother of Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress in 1783. He was licensed as an attorney, April 3, 1770; as a counselor, Nov. 17, 1773; as a sergeant-at-law, November, 1792; was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court, March 9, 1798.

† Peter Colt was born at Lyme, Conn., March 28, 1744, son of Benjamin Colt and Miriam Harris. He entered Yale College, in the class of 1764; toward the close of his term there he and many others of his class were poisoned. After leaving college, he taught school at Elizabethtown for two years (so the writer was informed, in 1876, by John Colt, son of Peter Colt), and perhaps longer. For the purposes of this sketch his experience as a teacher has been somewhat extended.

‡ Alexander Hamilton, born in the island of Nevis, in the West Indies, January 11, 1757, arrived at Boston in October, 1772, proceeded thence to New York, and, by advice of friends, went to school at Elizabethtown. See "Life," by John C. Hamilton, N. Y., 1834, pp. 1, 7; Proceedings N. J. Historical Society, II., 77.

\* The duel between Hamilton and Burr was fought at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804.

## TWICE THREE.

An interval of eight years. The time, a November afternoon in the year 1780. The scene :

"Tis where Passaic leaps with all his flood,  
Trampling the vale with heavy-thundering tread,  
That the stout rocks all stagger with the load :  
Wild flowers and shady trees the shattered cliffs be spread." †

Two horsemen ride slowly down the road, hastening their pace as they draw nearer to the inspiring spectacle. Rounding a clump of trees, they suddenly come in view of the river, pouring with unimpeded majesty over the jagged rocks, and sending up a cloud of mist, so that

"A fairy bridge of azure, gold, and flame,  
Where water-sprites might pass from shore to shore,  
Spans the dread gulf." ‡

One of the horsemen is the Chevalier (afterwards the Marquis) de Chastellux, who has just come with messages of sympathy and encouragement from his royal master to the General of the American armies. He is accompanied by a friend who has offered to guide him to headquarters.\* While they are still absorbed in admiration of the wild cataract, they perceive three men, in the uniform of Continental officers, emerge from a fissure in the rocks. § One, all animation, is declaiming to

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† "Passaic. A group of poems touching that river." By Flaccus (Thomas Ward, M. D., a native of Newark). New York, 1842; p. 126.

‡ Ibid, 130.

\* Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux in North America, 1780-81-82. London, 1788, Vol. I., 109.

§ The trap-rock at the Passaic Falls is of igneous origin, and is seamed by great fissures of unknown depth. Down one of these the river pours. Another of these fissures is called the "Grotto of Records," from the fact that its walls are inscribed with numerous initials, dates, and names, carved in the hard rock. One of the oldest of these inscriptions is in the form of a square, inclosing the initials, "G. W.," and the date beneath, "1778." The form of the letters and figures indicates that the carving was done about that date. But the writer does not venture to assume that the work is that of the American General, although he was encamped in the vicinity in the summer of 1778.



his companions on a matter which interests him mightily ; one of his listeners gives heed as if impressed by his views ; the other is somewhat amused, as if the scheme is too preposterous for sane consideration. Presently, they draw nearer the two visitors, and an exchange of courtesies takes place.

He of the eager countenance explains that he has been



MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Copy of Engraving from the Weimar portrait.

showing his companions how practicable it would be to chain the mighty forces of the cataract to the car of human progress, and here build up a great seat of industry that would make America as independent of Britain's workshops as surely as the new nation is to be independent of the British crown. In him we behold our former youthful debater in the Elizabethtown

Academy, now Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery, and a member of Washington's military family.†

His respectful listener is his former schoolmaster, now Colonel Peter Colt, Deputy Commissary General of Purchases for the Eastern Department of the Continental Army, a man of intensely practical turn of mind, who has the brain to grasp and the faculty of turning to account mechanical ideas.\*

The third of the American officers is our former school

*I am Dear Sir*  
*with respectful Compliments*  
*to Mrs Boudinot - yours*  
*most obedt Servt P Colt*  
*E Boudinot Esq*

AUTOGRAPH OF PETER COLT IN LETTER TO ELISHA BOUDINOT, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, JANUARY 27, 1794.

No portrait of Peter Colt has ever been known to exist.

trustee at Elizabethtown—Elisha Boudinot, now Commissary of Prisoners for New Jersey.†

‡ Hamilton was commissioned a captain of the New York Provincial Company of Artillery, March 14, 1776; and on March 1, 1777, aide-de-camp to Washington, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the General's headquarters being at Morristown at the time, in the house now preserved by the Washington Association of New Jersey.

\* Peter Colt was appointed by Congress, August 9, 1777; to the position of Deputy Commissary General of Purchases for the Eastern Department, which included New England and that part of New York lying east of the Hudson river. He had previously assisted Colonel Joseph Trumbull, Commissary General of the Continental Army. See "Yale and her Honor Roll in the American Revolution, 1775-1783," by Henry P. Johnston; New York, 1888, pp. 67, 95-98, 237.

† Elisha Boudinot was appointed secretary of the Council of Safety of New Jersey, April 12, 1777; and again, Oct. 8, 1777; he declined the first appointment, but afterwards acted. The second appointment he declined, because he had previously "received an office in the military department." See Minutes of the Council of Safety of New Jersey, 1777-1778; Jersey City, 1872, pp. 21, 39, 42; Correspondence of the Executive of New Jersey, 1776-1786; Newark, 1848, p. 105. He was appointed Commissary of Prisoners for New Jersey, by the Legislature Dec. 12, 1778.

The mission of the Chevalier being made known, the Americans volunteer to join him on his way to the camp, whither, indeed, they are returning themselves, after their trip to the Passaic Falls, made to humor Hamilton, who has been urgent to lay before them, on the very spot, his mighty scheme of a great manufacturing town whereby the power of the river may be utilized. Let us digress so far as to accompany them to Lower Preakness, where Washington has his headquarters, in the stately stone mansion of Colonel Theunis Dey, the edifice being even in our day a handsome structure. What a beautiful picture Chastellux gives us of the meeting with the General:

"I soon found myself at ease near the greatest and the

*Yours sincerely  
Misha Boudin*

AUTOGRAPH FROM LETTER DATED NEWARK, N. J., FEBRUARY 27, 1794.

best of men. The goodness and benevolence which characterize him, are evident from everything about him, but the confidence he gives birth to, never occasions improper familiarity; for the sentiment he inspires has the same origin in every individual, a profound esteem for his virtues and a high opinion of his talents."<sup>†</sup>

It were pleasant on this day, sacred to memories of the Revolution, to dwell longer on the scene so charmingly described by the gallant and accomplished French chronicler. However, we may not linger.

"We but level that lift, to pass and continue beyond."<sup>\*</sup>

#### THREE TIMES THREE.

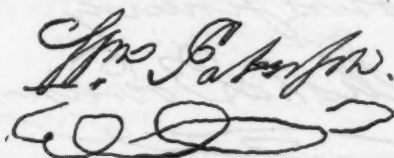
The flight of time is accelerated as the years hurry on. Two lustra have vanished into the Beyond, and once more we

<sup>†</sup> Chastellux, I., 114.

<sup>\*</sup> Walt Whitman, Camden, I., 89.

meet at the Passaic Falls, in the summer of 1794. But how changed the scene! The primeval forest has been shorn away. The mighty flood no longer tumbles free and unconfined over the volcanic rocks. A stout dam diverts part of the current into new channels and transforms beauty into utility. Around the steep precipice winds a raceway, carrying a swift current, which dances merrily, as if alive to a sense of its mission. Below the Falls rise the walls of a cotton mill, the first erected in America for the purpose. Yonder, the once vacant fields are dotted with the habitations of an industrious population. In a word, we behold the newly-planted town of Paterson.

And who are the three men standing on the verge of the cataract, gazing over upon the new settlement?


 A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wm. Paterson." followed by a decorative flourish consisting of several loops.

AUTOGRAPH OF WM. PATERSON, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, 1791,  
AFTER WHOM THE CITY OF PATERSON IS NAMED.

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, whose genius conceived and whose brain formulated the charter of the "Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures," which has located at the Passaic Falls the town of Paterson, destined, in his fond imaginings, to be the future manufacturing metropolis of the United States.†

Next him is Elisha Boudinot, now Governor of the Society.\*

And who should the third of the trio be but Colonel Peter

† See paper on "The Founding of Paterson as the Intended Manufacturing Metropolis of the United States," by Wm. Nelson; Proceedings N. J. Historical Society, May, 1887.

\* Elisha Boudinot succeeded William Duer, who was elected the first Governor of the Society, November 30, 1791, but who failed in 1792. The present Governor is Garret A. Hobart, the Republican nominee for Vice President of the United States.

Colt, the new Superintendent of the works of the Society, who has been summoned hither by Hamilton and Boudinot from Hartford, relinquishing the office of State Treasurer of Connecticut,† to succeed in this great enterprise Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant, the talented French officer, first in charge of the works,‡ and who was the designer of the exquisite badge worn by the Cincinnati.§

To me it has seemed a peculiarly singular coincidence that these three men should have been thrice thrown together under such striking circumstances:

First—as trustee, teacher and pupil, in the modest academy at Elizabethtown in 1772.

Second—as officers in the American army, during its encampment at the Passaic Falls, in the autumn of 1780.

Third—again at the Passaic Falls, in 1794, as associates in the founding of the town of Paterson.

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† Peter Colt became a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati at the close of the war. See Yale and her Honor Roll. He was called to Paterson in January, 1793. See "The Founding of Paterson," etc. He died at Paterson, March 16, 1824. His son, John Colt, married Eliza Pintard (born Feb. 21, 1792), daughter of Elisha Boudinot.

‡ See "The Founding of Paterson," etc.

§ *Memoirs Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, VI., 25, 98, 106.



## PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EARLY PHILADELPHIAN.\*

It may not seem amiss in narrating these incidents of my early life, for the information and gratification of my descendants, that I should (at the risk of being charged by critics with vain pride), briefly allude to the career of my immediate progenitors.

My grandfather, the Rev. William Smith, D. D., was a clergyman of the Episcopal church. He was born in the year 1727, near Aberdeen, in Scotland, and having received a learned education, — being honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, by the universities of Oxford and Aberdeen, as well as by Trinity College, Dublin, — he came to America in the year 1751, under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the English clergy, formed into an organization for the propagation of the gospel in foreign countries.

The first few years after his arrival in the colonies were spent in New York and Pennsylvania, and were chiefly devoted to the duties of his office as a minister, the fostering of general

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\* General William Rudolph Smith, the author of these recollections of the early period of our republic's existence, was, like his predecessors of the same family stock, a man possessed of rare literary abilities. His career, subsequent to the close of his recollections, as above narrated, may be briefly stated as follows:—

In 1821, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and in 1836, Major-General of Pennsylvania Militia, and served as Attorney-General, member of House of Representatives, State Senate, and Presidential Elector (in 1836). He was also admitted Counsellor of Supreme Court of the United States in the same year. In 1837, he was appointed United States Commissioner, with Governor Henry Dodge of the Territory of Wisconsin, to treat with the Chippewa Indians for the purchase of their lands on the Mississippi river. In 1838, he removed to Wisconsin, and was appointed Adjutant-General of the (then) Territory, and afterwards of the State, which office he continued to hold till 1852. In addition to his holding the office of Attorney-General, and being a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State, as well as filling various other civil and political offices, he was elected first President of the Wisconsin State Historical Society (which he organized), and was also a member of the Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Florida Historical Societies, of the Genealogical Society of

literature, and the establishment of a system of collegiate and academical education. Aided by Dr. Franklin, Richard Peters, and other influential men in those days, the College and Academy of Philadelphia — since erected into the University of Pennsylvania — was founded, and Dr. Smith was chosen its first provost.

In this position he continued, with honor to himself and success to the institution, for a period of twenty-five years; during which time he also established Washington College, at Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, of which latter institution he was likewise president for a period of ten years.

Dr. Smith was, in the opinion of all his contemporaries, a man of rare natural endowments, a profound and varied scholar — (President John Adams pronounced him “a prodigy of learning”!) — a writer of beauty and energy, and one whose pulpit eloquence was, in his time, by many British critics and reviewers, favorably compared to the productions of Massillon and Bossuet. His labors, in conjunction with the astronomer, David Rittenhouse, in observing the transit of Venus in 1769, have made his name well known to the scientific world.

His knowledge of the fine arts led him to perceive the dawning genius of the great painter, Benjamin West, and the

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Massachusetts, Corresponding Member of the National Institute at Washington City, and a Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North, at Copenhagen, Denmark. He was also (in 1854) author of a “Documentary History of Wisconsin, from its earliest settlement to the present time.” He died at Quincy, Ill., August 22, 1868.

General Smith married, first, in 1809, Eliza Anthony, daughter of Captain Joseph Anthony of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Hon. Michael Hillegas, First Treasurer of the United States (1775-1787); and second, in 1823, Mary Hamilton Van Dyke, a descendant of the Van Dyke family of Delaware State, and the Outlaw and Campbell families of Tennessee. By both marriages he left numerous issue.

In personal appearance General Smith was much like his celebrated grandsire, and the writer of this note himself recollects walking with him down Chestnut street, in Philadelphia, in the years 1858-9; his tall, erect figure, long, blue, military cloak and cane, his clean-shaven face and snow-white hair, carefully tied with a black ribbon in a queue (which he wore to the day of his death), all combining to make his appearance remarked, by the modern passer-by, as one of a long-past generation. As one who had often seen Washington, he was, in the boyish mind of the writer, an object of both veneration and admiration; a feeling which he is free to admit is still retained by him to this day.

judicious manner in which the young rustic was led by Provost Smith into such literary paths as were suitable to the future artist, has been gratefully acknowledged by West.

His various literary productions, his funeral orations, — by request of Congress on General Montgomery, and by appointment of the American Philosophical Society on Dr. Franklin, — together with his numerous patriotic sermons, immediately preceding and during the Revolutionary War, — one of which, in 1775, on "The Present Situation of American Affairs," was published and circulated by the tens of thousands in all the various languages of Europe; — his many pious and eloquent discourses in the churches of Philadelphia and other places, of which he was rector, as well as his devotion to the cause of education and literature during a period of more than half a century, have all combined to give Dr. Smith an honorable place in the history of his adopted country. He died at Philadelphia on May 14, 1803, at the age of seventy-five years. My boyish remembrance of his personal appearance is yet clearly distinct, and I can still see his tall figure, covered with his long blue cloak, and supported with a long stick in his hand.

In the year 1758, Dr. Smith married Rebecca, the daughter of the celebrated Hon. William Moore of "Moore Hall," of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and Williamina Wemyss, his wife. By this marriage Dr. Smith had issue several sons and daughters, the eldest of whom, William Moore Smith, was my father.

Another daughter of Colonel William Moore married Dr. Phineas Bond, and one of the daughters of this marriage afterwards became the wife of General John Cadwalader of the Revolution, the progenitor of a distinguished family.

Several years after Dr. Smith had been a resident of Pennsylvania, his half brother, Thomas Smith, who had been educated for the law, also emigrated from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania. During the Revolution he was entrusted by the State and Congress with various civil and military offices, such as judge of the district, member of the legislature, member of congress, colonel of militia, and lieutenant of the county of Bedford.

At the adoption of the Constitution he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which office he continued till his death in Philadelphia, in the year



*Wm Red Smith*

1809, aged sixty-four years. He lies buried in Christ Church graveyard, at the corner of Arch and Fifth streets.

Judge Smith left only one son, George Washington Smith (though several daughters), thus I do not know of any relative that I have in America, named Smith, — however common the

name is,—except the immediate descendants of these two brothers, Rev. William and Judge Thomas Smith. Neither Judge Charles nor Richard Smith, younger sons of my grandfather, left any male descendants, though by the daughters of both there is a large progeny.

William Moore Smith, my father, and the eldest son of Rev. William Smith, was born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1759. He received a liberal education under the supervision of his father, the provost, graduated with the degree of A. B. in the year 1775, and studied law in the office of one of the leading Federalist lawyers of the time, William Lewis of Philadelphia. Like other young men of that day, he sought practice in the country, then rapidly increasing in population and wealth for a circuit of one hundred miles around the city. He opened his office in Easton, Northampton county, and his brother Charles was a student with him. I mention this circumstance because the Duke de Liancourt, in his "*Travels in America*," says, in speaking of the society at Easton, and with all the flippancy of a slight observer,— "the son of Mr. Smith, the lawyer, is a fine young man." The Frenchman did not perceive that there was only six years' difference in the ages of the two brothers.

In 1786, my father married Anne, the eldest daughter of Captain Jacob Rudolph (or Rudulf, as the original Swede family spelled the name). This family came with the first Swedish colony that settled in that part of the country now comprising the State of Delaware, and were located in various farms around the "Head of Elk," and up the Delaware, in Chester county, as far as Darby and Kingsessing, within five miles of Philadelphia.

My maternal grandfather was a partizan officer in the Revolutionary army, and commanded a company of yeomanry, raised in his own neighborhood. After the battle of Brandywine, he was made a prisoner by the enemy, and kept in confinement in Philadelphia during the time the British had possession of that city.

I have often heard my mother relate, among other of her Revolutionary recollections, that on the day after the battle,



whilst her mother and all the children (she herself being then only ten years old), were waiting in the most agitating suspense for news of her father, who was known to have been in the battle and from which stragglers of the defeated American army were hourly passing through Darby, he, himself, was seen coming down the road, in his dust-covered regimentals. Their house was situated at a point of junction of two roads, and when Captain Rudolph entered his house by one door, and was about to embrace his wife and children, he was the next moment made prisoner by a party of British soldiers, who had entered by the door opening on the other road, and immediately hurried away, before he was even allowed to bid farewell to his family.

Lieutenant John Rudolph, my grandfather's younger brother, and an officer in a regiment of the Pennsylvania line, had been also taken by the British at the capture of Fort Washington, the preceding year, and was still held a prisoner on Long Island. Thus, two of the family were now in the hands of the enemy.

Major Michael Rudolph, of the American army, was a cousin of my grandfather. There was always a mystery in regard to this brilliant officer, which is certainly very singular and, probably, will never be fully explained. After the peace of 1783, Major Rudolph (who had served with great bravery in the war with his brother, Captain John Rudolph, in Major Henry Lee's Partizan Legion), was commissioned in one of the United States sub-legions, in which he continued to serve under General Wayne, till 1793, when he resigned. He was understood to have gone first to one of the Southern States, where he is said to have acquired property, married, and afterwards removed to the West Indies. From that period his relatives in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland never heard again of Michael Rudolph, until after the downfall of Bonaparte, in 1815; when, on the arrival of some of his generals in Philadelphia, an inquiry was instituted by them as to the family and connections of Michael Rudolph, coupled with a declaration that Marshal Ney and the American major were one and the

same person. It is certain that one of the generals (General Lallemand), went to the former places of residence of Michael Rudolph, in pursuit of his investigations and a result was made public in the various newspapers of the day, which convinced many of the personal identity of the two men. Even at this day (1851), the inquiry and results above mentioned are believed in, and the public are entertained about once a year with newspaper paragraphs and magazine articles on the subject.†

About this period (1786) my father removed to Montgomery county, having acquired property there, and I was born at La Trappe, in that county, on the thirty-first day of August, 1787. My earliest recollections are of my attending school at Norristown, the county seat of Montgomery county, to which town my father had removed. 'Norriton' is now a large and prosperous city, comprising manufactories of great capital and extent, the water power of the Schuylkill being used to an almost incalculable profit. In my young days, there was only a small grist-mill on the river, near the foot of Barbadoes Island.

The island was then covered with majestic forest trees, and was rendered famous to us young people by the great abundance of large "shellbarks" and delicious "paw-paws" growing on it. It is now completely denuded, and in its extent, over a mile in length, does not exhibit a vestige of a growing tree. The 'Norriston' farm and property around and in the village of Norristown, including the island in the river and the mill, all belonged to my father.‡ The whole was sold to John Markley of Norristown, in 1803.

My recollections, up to 1792, are, of course, few, — some are, however, very distinct, — such as my loss of a pair of shoe

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† Within the past year, an article has appeared in one of the popular magazines, on this oft-written and mysterious subject, in which the conclusion is drawn that there is truth in the legend. The writer of this note, a descendant of the Rudolph family, while admitting there are many unexplained coincidences, does not believe, with good reason, there is any substantial foundation for the above romance.

‡ This property originally belonged to Rev. William Smith, having been purchased by him in a tract of some 600 acres, including the site of Norristown, from Colonel John Bull, in 1776.

buckles and shoes, in wading along the muddy shore of the mill-dam ; my regular attendance at church on the Sabbath, walking to the Swede's Ford, more than a mile below the village, and crossing the river in a canoe to the church on the opposite side ; my infant struggles to learn my primer, aided by the tongue and rod of the wooden-legged schoolmaster ; the horrors of the gaol on the hill, conjured up by the view which the children daily took, in coming from school, of the big iron door and ponderous keys of the gaoler, — kind-hearted old Stroud ! One remembrance is vivid :—the bonfire made by the boys of the whipping-post, which was cut down on the amelioration of the Criminal Code of Pennsylvania.

In 1792, our family removed to Philadelphia, and I was placed at school under the tuition of Mr. James Little and his ushers ; this being at that time the largest and best preparatory school in the city. How many of the children of that school-forming there an acquaintance which grew with their growth, have long since departed from this earth ? How many early friendships has a lapse of sixty years shrouded under the mantle of the grave ?

I remember well the alarm created in every family in Philadelphia, by the dreaded yellow fever of 1793. The city was then of so small an extent and population that a pestilence, as the yellow fever was justly called, was as much feared and as much felt as the cholera now is in many of the small western towns. A general removal of the citizens took place to residences at a distance from the city. I went with my mother to her relatives at Darby and Kingsessing ; my father went on his law circuit among the upper counties of the State.

The insurrection in the western counties of the State, in the following year, occasioned the calling out of an army for its suppression. On the occasion of assembling and reviewing the volunteer troops at Philadelphia, I had the satisfaction of then first seeing our venerated WASHINGTON. I had gone to the review-ground, — then an open common between High and Chestnut streets, above Eighth street, now completely covered with streets and fine buildings, — not only to see the soldiers as

a pleased child, but also to take what (as I was told), might be a last fond look at my father, who was a volunteer in the Third Troop of City Light Horse, commanded by Captain McConnell. §

I was myself, in after days (from 1805 to 1809), a member of the same troop, and in our parades and exercises I rode the same horse that served my father so well on the "Whiskey Expedition," as that campaign was called.\* Indeed, the faithful old animal was named and ever after called "Whiskey" by all our family; he died full of years and honors for past services in the tented field, on the farm and on the road, and with harness for all occasions, — from the anticipated fight to the pleasure carriage or the cart, — he passed the last years of his life in the stable and pasture-field, resting from his early labors, regretted by our family, although not mourned by progeny, of which he had none. Peace to his memory! I relate this matter, as an instance of a horse continuing to be of actual family service until twenty-three years old.

I have mentioned the name of Washington. It has been my great and good fortune, — for so I now deem it, — to have often seen our venerated chief. On returning from school each day at noon, the boys, whose course home lay in that direction, would be sure to pass the Presidential mansion, on the south side of High street, immediately east of Sixth street, and there pausing for a few minutes, would frequently be gratified with a sight of the beloved of all ages.

Often, when Washington was walking through the streets of our city, I have seen the citizens invariably bow, with lifted hats, as they passed him, and then stop and look back at him in a manner indicating that each one was giving a silent benediction to the Father of his Country. I still have, even at this late day, his majestic form and features clearly before me in my remembrance.

*(To be continued.)*

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§ In the "return of Captain Matthew McConnell's Troop of 'Philadelphia Volunteer Greens,' doing duty in the army of the United States at the encampment near Carlisle, Penn., October 8, 1794," as given in the Pennsylvania State Archives, 2d series, vol. IV, pp. 337-38, the name of William Moore Smith appears as one of the troopers.

## THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

### CONSIDERED FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT.

Each anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, the initial battle in the War for American Independence, naturally recalls that momentous event, with all the details, associations and suggestions connected with, born of, and collateral to, this grandly historic struggle. Much has been far more ably said than the present writer considers himself able to say, but feeling that there is still some ground in this matter that has never yet been entirely covered, he purposes to present his views upon the military part of the subject, in the hope of affording something a little new and original in connection with this event, so dear to every American heart. We style this "the initial" battle, as the brief contest at Lexington cannot be ranked other than as a skirmish. Even in those days the title "battle," applied to it, was a misnomer, and in the present advanced military age, we can give it no other name. True, it was nobly fought and productive of grand results, but there was but a small force engaged on either side, and one little band of Americans fought in a scattering, desultory though highly effective manner, without previous organization or preconcert of action, and their profits were mainly indicative. But after this, they quietly and carefully profited by the hints furnished by the day's events, and perfected their organization and discipline under competent and duly constituted authority. The prestige born from the fields of Concord and Lexington was a mighty factor in the problem, an index of the reserved forces developed by the lessons of that glorious day and the pressing exigencies of the hour. These foreshadowed still grander triumphs yet to come, and were precursous of the mighty results that the future held in store. So these two stirring engagements were indissolubly linked together, not only in the



chain of history, but in effect, as parts of the same engagement, though such time had intervened. Without Lexington to sound the alarm, throw forward the advance guard and test the power for resistance in our native yeomanry against the vaunted prowess of the tried English "regulars," it is doubtful if our untried, untrained, but fearless fathers would have so soon dared all in a regular engagement. In the face of such great odds, would they have been blamable if they had postponed such an unequal contest to a later and more promising day?

What was the situation? The British were in possession of Boston, in which city, in defiance of the vested charter rights of the colony, were quartered one or more regiments, while at Castle William, and on board the several ships of war in the harbor, were many more, the aggregate forming what at that time was a formidable army. War had just commenced, and the Americans were illy prepared for it, in comparison with their experienced, powerful antagonist. By the guns of their ships of war and their land batteries, officered by men trained in war, the English held the situation, and were determined to reduce their opponents to most abject submission. And they really seemed to have the power to enforce their will. Such was the armament, what was the topographical situation?

Even a casual view of a map of Charlestown at the time of which this article treats, will show that, like Boston, our neighbor across the Charles, was a mere peninsula, broad at the end, and connected with the main land by a very narrow belt. Boston laid between Charles River and Fort Point Channel, which broadened into South Bay, while Charlestown was equally walled in by Mystic River, and Charles River and Miller's Creek. As much of what was then water has been filled in since that time, the present maps present an appearance of things vastly dissimilar to those of 1775. Thus the British were hemmed into a narrow space, and surrounded by elements which, in earnest hands, controlled the position, in a strategic measure. The deep waters of the harbor, the lower end of Charles River and the basin formed by the junction of the two

rivers were purely local, and restricted to these several points. Charles River was navigable but a very short distance, by these big ships, while in Mystic River, what channel there was, laid very close to the Chelsea shore. Then their ships and large transports, having very deep draught, were compelled to confine their operations to the narrow space where there was sufficient water to afford room for maritime manœuvres. Their ships could not operate over a space larger than is available to craft of their draught today, and hence, with the primitive armaments of those days, they could command but a short range from their anchorage near the shore.

A few days before the battle of which we are speaking, the British had tried to land some supplies, using Noddle's Island (now East Boston) as their base. But General Putnam, with a small force, detached for the purpose, had managed to disconcert them somewhat, showing them plainly that they were not to be allowed to have matters entirely their own way. This affair, and certain other suggestive incidents, fully demonstrated to the colonists, the necessity of controlling certain commanding strategic points, from which to observe and check any decisive threatening move by their enemy. The forces lying outside Boston had many friends and warm allies inside the town, and Paul Revere was not the only one who gave them timely warnings.

Then it was, when on the night of June 16, 1775, General Artemas Ward, who, previous to the appointment of Washington as Commander-in-chief, was in command of the American forces, issued the orders which should have controlled the details of this, the first conflict in the American Revolution that was duly organized, and to be fought under a duly considered plan of operations. For we must admit, or rather, we must conclude that General Ward had duly considered and carefully digested his plans before issuing the orders necessary for carrying them out. Fully realizing, as any man with the slightest military instincts must have done, the vast importance of Charlestown heights as a strategic point, General Ward detached 1,000 men under command of Colonel Prescott, with orders to march via

Charlestown neck, and fortify and hold Bunker Hill. This was the second of the two hills, counting from the shore, and is situated where the Cathedral of the St. Francis de Sailles now stands. As already stated, Charlestown neck was but a very narrow strip of land, in plain view from Charles River, but under cover of the accommodating night, our troops passed over unmolested, and took uncontested possession of both hills. It is a significant commentary on the lack of generalship on the part of the British, to say that while knowing of the presence in their immediate vicinity, of an armed force, they had not even a picket line thrown across so valuable a military road as that on Charlestown neck. Had they taken this ordinary precaution, the entrenchments on Bunker Hill could never have been thrown up, and we would today have no monument to venerate. But they neglected to throw out their pickets, and our little force took advantage of their blunder, and then made an equally bad one of their own. Instead of carrying out General Ward's original order, which was a most sensible one, and should have suggested itself as such to each one of his subordinates, the officers in command held a council of war and decided to fortify Breed's Hill, —and did so. This was a fatal error, and fatally did they pay for their mistake. This hill, being nearest the river, which flowed past the foot of it, was directly under the guns of the ships anchored all around, and those of a battery at Copp's Hill, across the river. When morning dawned, the troops in Boston and those on board the ships, saw with great surprise, a line of earthworks facing them from the hillside. Of course they immediately opened a hot fire upon the Yankees, at last compelling them to abandon further labor on the lines. Then, the British, under cover of their batteries, landed their forces, and ordered that the works be carried by assault. They did not expect much resistance from this "rabble of raw countrymen!" but soon learned to appreciate them more concisely. A glance at the official accounts will give the following returns. American loss (including General Warren) 145 killed, 304 wounded and missing. The British loss was 226 killed (including 19 officers) and 828

wounded, of whom 70 were officers. They were compelled to make three desperate assaults before they captured our hastily raised earthworks, and even then, but for the giving out of powder in our works, the result might have been different.

With these facts and figures before us, let us look into the matter a little. With our advanced knowledge in military matters today, no one at all competent to form an opinion, who looks at a map of the localities as they were at that time, can fail to see that General Ward was correct in his conclusions and that if his orders had been obeyed, it is more than a mere doubt a far different end might have resulted. The conclusion is inevitable that the hill fortified was far too near the enemy's guns, giving them point blank range, even with the guns of that period. The hill could be easily reached from more than half a dozen points well supplied with men and ammunition, thus giving them power not only to harass the Americans and prevent them from perfecting their entrenchments, but affording themselves an opportunity, under cover of their guns, to land their troops, form and push their columns against our lines, while their artillery kept our men behind their works, and thus diminished our power to oppose and destroy. And here was where the mistake told heavily against us, had Bunker, and not Breed's Hill been fortified, many advantages, probably foreseen and calculated upon by General Ward, would have been secured to us.

First: being further from their smooth base, short range pieces, their artillery fire would have been less effective, and the labor of fortifying might have been continued to a far more satisfactory result. Second: Again: being here harassed by this fire, the landing and formation of their troops might have been impeded and delayed, and their advance, being over a longer line, could have been checked before reaching our works. The enemy would have been deprived of the support of their artillery, their lines being between their fire and our works, while our guns and riflemen were in a position to repel. Bunker Hill was much steeper than Breed's Hill, another decided advantage for us. Third: owing to the insular situation of the ground, the American position would have been a very safe

one, no point accessible to the frigates being so near as to be very dangerous. Copps Hill would have been almost out of range, and the ships batteries would have lost much of their efficacy by the increased distance. On the flanks, the distance would be greater, as the flats in Mystic River ran far out toward the opposite shore, while the creek contained no deep water. Except by batteaux, Mystic River was not navigable, and movements in that direction were subject to much harrassing by our troops. Fourth: two ineffectual charges were made by the British, their third and last being finally effectual, through the unfortunate exhaustion of our supply of gunpowder. Is it not a reasonable supposition, something more than a probability, that, under the augmented advantages of the extended position, two charges would have been quite sufficient for the English? With double the distance to charge over, the space added being a hill-side, much the steepest part of the route, virtually unsupported by their artillery during the most trying portion of their perilous advance, with our guns, comparatively out of range, free to work deadly havoc in their lines while our sure-aimed riflemen made every shot count, is it not safe to say the lines would never have been carried? Fifth: after each repulse, how many of the demoralized "regulars" would have escaped the unerring aim of our men, well schooled in wood-craft, during their mad rush for their ships, over the long space which would have intervened between the hill and the shore? Under such a trying ordeal, it is doubtful if their officers, using their utmost power, could have compelled another advance. They found it an extremely hard thing to form their lines under the actual conditions; with this dangerous addition to the distance, it would have been impossible. In considering these several propositions, it must be borne in mind that the guns in those days were extremely primitive in their construction, and much limited in range. With the long distance cannon of today the change in position above spoken of would have been of far less importance, but even today the advantage would be in favor of the hill farthest from the shore.

In such momentuous times, distance is the all-deciding



element, and mighty results often hang upon a few yards of space. There is no position that cannot be taken if men enough be sacrificed, for there must inevitably come a time when the last man enters the line assaulted, over the heaped up bodies of the heroes who have paid their lives to ensure this result. Who doubts that the historic side of "the immortal Six Hundred" at Ballaklava, would have had a still grander ending had the terrible effects of the decimating fire from the battery they sought to capture, been limited to a shorter space? Who questions that the fiery charge of Pickett's brave fellows at Gettysburg, might have broken our ranks and changed the destiny of this great nation, but for the too-widely intervening space which separated, and over which his columns advanced, only to meet death, because of the length of his line of march? Had it been shorter—what might have been the end!

Of course, this question is all a matter of history, constituting one of our brightest annals, and all its details have received the approving seal of time. To be sure, all the foregoing is mere supposition, conjecture, speculation, but still worthy of consideration. True, the matter was settled more than a century ago, and even though the English won a very doubtful victory scarce worth what it cost them, we have the hill—and the country. But it is always in order to look into causes which have led up to certain effects, with a view toward improvement, for knowledge born from experience is at once valuable and lasting. Though we are not a warlike nation we are fast becoming a military people, and to what better school can we turn than to our own eventful past, with its many varying vicissitudes? We have won success and endured failures,—let us profit by the one and show the errors which led to the other. Our High School boys are wisely trained in the use of arms, private academies all over the land, include military drill in their curriculums, our State troops are in splendid condition, and the West Point and Annapolis academies are filled to overflowing. Under such a system of universal training, and with the glorious prestige of the veterans of the late rebellion, whom may God spare to us for many years, with a united

people and a strong government behind us, who shall say we are not on a war footing, with the duty before us of maintaining the position we have attained? To do this, we must watchfully avail ourselves of the lessons taught by experience, both our own and others, and draw from them any lessons calculated to benefit. Thus may even our misfortunes be made blessings, and reverses be turned to wise and profitable purposes.

F. N. SCOTT.

## THE VISIT OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS TO ENGLAND.

AN "OUTING" THAT BROADENED INTO AN HISTORIC EVENT.



IF there ever has been an instance in which one "built better than he knew," it certainly has a shining counterpart in the occasion of which we now propose to treat. Into even the most over-sanguine anticipation of those who first conceived the idea of making "our English cousins a visit, never could have entered even an

approximation of the affair, as it finally eventuated. What was originally conceived and planned as a mere pleasure excursion, taking form and detail solely from that inspiration, has finally culminated in an "incident," whose importance, in more firmly establishing our comity with the "Mother country" who shall estimate, whose impress upon future events who shall prophesy? He will indeed be a bold man who shall fix its limits for good, or set up a boundary as to its international, humanitarian significance. It is become a world-wide record, and as such well deserves a place in the story of the present, from thence through the inevitable transmutation of time, passing on into history as an event which exercised a powerful influence in a firmer establishment of our relations, social, fraternal, political, with our kindred across the seas. As such the story will be considered in the narrative, which is not designed to glorify either our well-deserving military organization, or to sound pæans of praise for individual members thereof.

Growth to be healthy must be gradual. No pine tree, though born of rugged soil, amid stormy skies, is rapid in maturing. Until grown strong by years it goes down before a tempest which but little more than waves the arms of the mighty oak, which gathered its giant strength from the elements

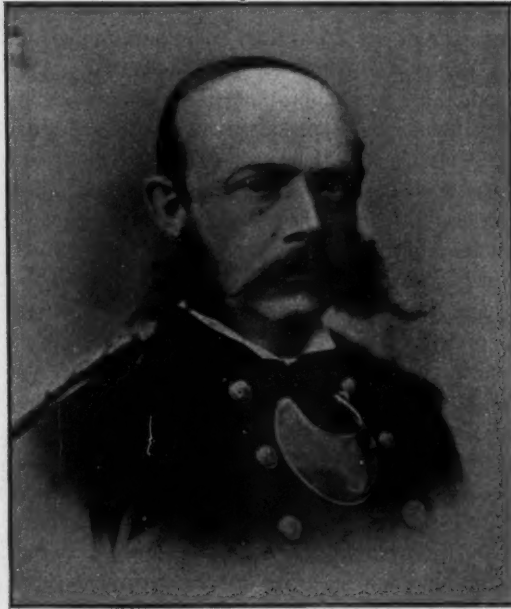


COLONEL SIDNEY M. HEDGES.  
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
Chairman of the London Committee.

through years of silent recruiting, Aladdin's palace, born in a single night, was as quickly rubbed out, even as many more modern erections, the outcome of faulty, insufficient architecture are tumbled into ruins by seemingly small causes. Ideas that are destined to live are subject to the same great rule. Though our grandest thoughts come of inspiration, this inspiration, which gives the power to mould their elaboration into perfect form and symmetry, as also this elaboration, are alike the

work of time and patience, since both these elements are indispensable to ensure perfection. There never has been but one Great Being capable of creating a perfect universe in six busy days.

The project of a European visit, as one of the regular



CAPTAIN ALBERT A. FOLSOM.  
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Trustee and Treasurer of the London Committee.

annual "outings" of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, was no hastily conceived, rapidly executed scheme, the result of chance, or the outcome of impulse. Its incipency dates back almost half a century, having originated with the Prince Consort becoming an Honorary Member of the Corps in 1857.

The tidings of the death of the amiable Prince Albert shortly

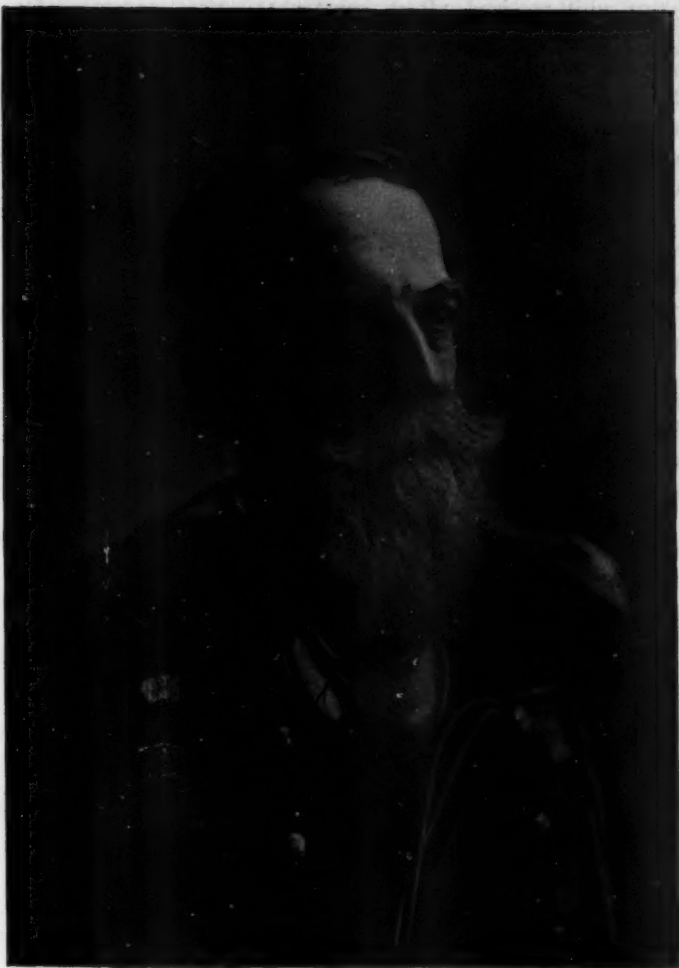


after, was received by the Ancients with sorrow and regret, for they all felt that they had lost a friend.

But the seed sown was quietly ripening, and the harvest, though slow was sure, and the soil in which they had been planted, though in no respect virgin, most certainly was not fallow and propagation was rapid. From the very outset the Ancients have been gregarious and peripatetic, for where the crowd goes all go. The idea flourished, but the outbreak of our Civil War put an end to everything like recreation, for we had something more important than pleasure to think of then. Our "play soldiering" speedily became the real article, and work, not "play," was the word. It may truly be said that Massachusetts placed in the field no organization upon the rolls of which did not appear the name of at least one member of the Ancients, and there were few battlefields upon which some representative of the corps did not manfully uphold our country's flag and the honor of the Ancients. This, too, is history — a record of which the corps have a right to be proud. But there is no intent in this article to enter upon the history of the organization, as it is purposed to deal with this subject later on, under its proper heading.

The Prince of Wales visited Boston in 1878, an event which revived and accented the cordiality engendered by the memory of the lamented Prince Consort, and again the proposed visit was agitated and grew in favor. Major Charles A. Stevens visited the London Honourable Artillery Company, receiving many courtesies from that esteemed corps. In 1887, Colonel Henry Walker, with ten other members of the Massachusetts Company who reported to him in London, attended the 350th anniversary of that ancient corps. It is needless to state that he represented his constituency with honor and received all the respect and courtesies to which he was justly entitled. His speech on that occasion has passed into history as one well worthy preservation.

In 1888, Major Alfred Durrant and twenty others of the London Honourable Artillery Company attended the 250th anniversary of the Massachusetts Company, and as a natural



COLONEL HENRY WALKER,  
CAPTAIN COMMANDING THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY  
COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

result the friendly feeling was increased, and the question of a return visit received a fresh impetus, this time evidently "for sure." The matter was not allowed to drop, but was revived each year, as the question of the annual excursion came up for discussion. Such an enterprise is not like a short casual trip but requires serious consideration and careful calculation. So while the corps omitted no local pleasures, the European trip was still being considered, its details canvassed.

Some year and a half ago matters were brought to a climax by the appointment of a committee, into whose hands were committed all the details of the trip, said committee being vested with power ample for planning and executing the proposed enterprise.

This committee comprised thirty-five members, Colonel Sidney M. Hedges, then Commander, being chairman, and Captain Alfred A. Folsom, who for more than twenty years preceding, had persistently and patiently been agitating the proposition, and, by his influence, creating a great interest in the plan, treasurer, and Arthur T. Lovell, secretary. Sub-committees were appointed and the project progressed rapidly.

The committee finally selected Monday, June 29, as the date for departure and completed a contract with Messrs. Gage & Co., excursion managers, by which all the details of transportation, subsistence, etc., were placed in their hands. Hotel Cecil on the Thames Embankment was made the London headquarters for the corps and, from that time to the day of departure, the armory at Faneuil Hall was a very busy place. Weekly drills, under command of Major Perlie A. Dyar were held and during a portion of the time, Colonel Walker in person, had nightly drills. That these drills were most timely and of inestimable value was proved by the excellence of the appearance of the corps, and the enconiums lavished upon it during its visit in London. Praise from such high military authorities as there received is indeed a justification for pardonable pride.

It was suggested by certain parties that the corps leave from New York, but our Boston men are too proud of their

grandly historic old city to admit of such an idea. So the Cunard managers sent the *Servia* to their docks in East Boston and the corps left our harbor amid one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever accorded any individual, or



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FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS SAVAGE,  
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

organization here or elsewhere. In addition to the details given herein, it is impossible for words to approximately express the enthusiastic "God Speed!" which was given from the hearts of the numberless host that had gathered to witness the

departure of this, our veteran corps. The *Evening Record* then spoke, and as their report is a good average, portions of it are given herein :

"The Ancients have sailed. They have started for Europe to see London and the Prince. They have started to show themselves to the admiring eyes of Great Britain, and to receive the respectful homage of the Queen's subjects. Their farewell was one of the most brilliant and enthusiastic scenes that Boston ever witnessed. Never has a corps of soldiery been met everywhere on its march with more demonstrations of attention and interest, than the Ancients had today on their march to the steamer. Now they are going fairly off to sea, and everybody in Boston and New England is crying bon voyage.

All Boston was out to see the Ancients' parade today. It gathered along curbstones, it filled alleyways and crossings, and the feminine part of it, leaned out of office windows in almost impossible attitudes at all sorts of heights. Everything was in readiness at an early hour this morning for a magnificent spectacle. The sun was up early and bright, the streets, those of the parade, at least, were cleanly swept and there was just enough east wind a-blowing to make things good and comfortable. The line of parade had been well studied and a full hour before the scheduled time for the starting, Tremont street was lined and State street had filled with a congested mass of humanity, which all but refused to allow the teams and cars to pass through. The crowd was out to see the Ancients and it refused to move.

In Faneuil Hall Square the scenes on the street were duplicated with triple excitement. Business was practically suspended as far as the running of teams went and the whole square was given over to the soldier men. As Major Dyar's command swung into the square with a heart lifting rattle of drums, and the beat of the feet on the pavement, they were given place to one side."

The Order of Parade was as follows :

Platoon of police.

Boston City Band, with 1st regiment Drum-major, J. E. Clark.



Platoon of flankers, commanded by Lieut. J. W. Dana.  
2d battalion, 1st infantry, M. V. M., Maj. Perlle Dyar, Staff, Col. T. R. Matthews, Lieut. Col. C. L. Hovey, Maj. O. H. Marion, Capt. J. H. Frothingham, Capt. A. H. Boardman, Lieut. W. Renfrew, Adj. J. A. Frye, Lieut. R. E. Grant, Lieut. Cheney, Capt. W. E. Lombard, Lieut. J. S. Keenan.

Cos. C, G, K, and L, with provisional contingent from the eight other companies.

Co. H, Charlestown City Guards, Capt. Meredith.

Band Guide, Lieut. F. I. Clayton.

Baldwin's Cadet Band.

A. and H. A. Home Guard, Capt. W. H. Jones, commanding.

Flankers, Capt. J. H. Taylor, Lieut. Isaac Dana.

Staff—Captain, Jacob Fottler, chief; adjutant, Capt. G. O. Noyes; officer of the day, Capt. E. B. Wadsworth; sergt. major, Capt. E. R. Frost; commander's orderly, private, Frank Fuller; color bearers, State sergt., Thomas Flood; national, Capt. J. S. Damrell; Lieut. W. I. Joyce, 71st N. Y.; Lieut. C. W. Kayser, 2d N. Y.; Col. C. M. Whelden, old 31st Mass.; Capt. W. S. Davis, Capt. H. E. Marion, Capt. J. M. Cushing of Duxbury, J. L. White.

Right wing, infantry, First Lieut., E. P. Cram, commanding.

First platoon, Sergeant, Capt. C. W. Knapp.

Second platoon, Sergeant, W. H. Mills.

Third platoon, Sergeant, Capt. P. D. Warren.

Fourth platoon, Sergeant, Capt. J. M. Cushing.

Fifth Battery, Sergt. Fred Mills.

London contingent.

Salem Cadet Band.

Col. Henry Walker, Captain commanding.

Staff—Adjutant, Maj. L. N. Duchesney; chief of staff, Col. S. M. Hedges; surgeon, Dr. F. W. Graves; assistant surgeons, Dr. C. W. Galloupe, Dr. Dwight Hill; commissary, Lieut. Edward Sullivan; sergeant major, Capt. W. S. Sampson; state, Lieut. J. Payson Bradley.

Right wing.

First Lieut., Thomas Savage, commanding.

Co. A, sergeant, Lieut. McDonald.

Co. E, Sergeant, Lieut. W. L. Coon.

Co. G, Sergeant, C. H. Porter.

Co. C (colors), Sergeant, Maj. F. W. Childs.

Left wing.

Second Lieut., Capt. G. E. Lovett, commanding.

Co. D, Sergeant, J. M. Usher.

Co. H, Sergeant, E. G. Foster.

Co. F, Sergeant, Hugh L. Kincade.

Co. B, Sergeant, Frank Huckins.

Precisely at 9.10 o'clock A. M., the entire body started amid scenes that have been seldom witnessed before.

Everywhere along the route of the parade the cheering was enthusiastic and incessant, but the cheer of cheers, was reserved for the travelling body and their band. The music of the Salem Cadet Band, Jean Missud, leader, whose instruments shone as if they were made of beaten silver, was inspiring, and in every respect worthy the occasion and the well-won reputation of this famous military band. Colonel Henry Walker looked every inch a soldier as he marched at the head of his line with the red sash, the insignia of his office, carried on his shoulder and with the ends pendent at his waist. His long gray beard gave him an added aspect of war. His uniform of blue cloth looked especially neat and fitting. Behind him in platoon front was the marching contingent. The result of the months of drilling was strongly in evidence. Every man had the bearing of a regular and it impressed all those who saw them.

At the State House came the presentation of colors. The Governor stood at the State House gate with his Staff officers. Behind him, occupying the broad way leading to the State House doors, was a throng of friends of the Ancients and others. On the street in front of the Governor, the members of the Ancients, on dress parade, occupied the foreground, their dark blue uniforms with red trimmings and the gold of their helmets resplendent in the sunlight. Just back of them were aligned their escort, while the Salem Cadet Band stood at the right of the gate on the sidewalk. Beyond were the green trees of the Common, and the multitude of faces thronging the sidewalk and the roofs of all the adjacent buildings. There was a ruffle of drums, and Governor Walcott stepped forward holding the colors. He said :

Colonel Walker. The duty has been assigned to me of speaking in behalf of the Commonwealth a word of farewell and godspeed to this Ancient

and Honorable Company, and also of placing in your charge a sacred trust. Although the persons and circumstances are changed, I cannot help remembering that it was on these steps during all the sad and ominous days of the war, that our great-war governor, John A. Andrew, stood as regiment by regiment the loyal sons of Massachusetts went to the front he placed in their hands the emblem of the national government and the white flag of the Commonwealth. Today you do not show your loyalty by imperilling your lives. You go on a trip to the great metropolis of the world across the ocean to interchange the amicable relation of mutual courtesy; but I bid you remember that although persons and circumstances change, the flag is the same. That flag is delivered, guard well its splendor. Keep pure and white the flag of the Commonwealth.

Colonel Walker, and members of the command, as you leave to-day may this bright and beautiful sunshine go with you, an auspicious omen of the enjoyment and honorable credit of your trip. May your visit be full of enjoyment to yourselves, be an honor and credit to the Commonwealth, and may it in every respect answer to the bright hopes and expectations with which you leave.

Colonel, I deliver to you this emblem of a nationality. Guard well its splendor, it is safe in your hands. Colonel Walker, this is the flag of Massachusetts, the flag of the Commonwealth, guard well its purity and its honor. I commit it to your charge. Allow me to say one word in closing, that it gives me special gratification to see upon the breast of these two standard bearers and on the breasts of many in the line, the honorable medal that bears evidence, that when the country needed them, they responded with the full loyalty that America and that Massachusetts expects of her citizens.

Gentlemen, farewell. Remember that the good wishes of the Commonwealth go with you, that her welcome awaits you on your return, that her honor and credit are in part in your keeping.

COLONEL HENRY WALKER'S RESPONSE.

In the name of the Ancient and Honorable Company, I thank your Honor and through you the generous donors of this beautiful stand of colors. In the ranks of the company are many who have carried the white flag of Massachusetts and the flag of our Union amid the fire and flame of many a hard fought field and brought them out unspotted but by their own and their comrades' blood.

For the company I accept these colors as a sacred trust, to be guarded on the fields of peace as faithfully as the sons of Massachusetts have hitherto guarded them on the fields of war.

Today the first military organization on this continent so to do, the company starts on a pilgrimage across the sea to its mother land. Its members know that with these colors come to them the warmest wishes of all their fellow citizens, and that with them your honor tenders the heartiest Godspeed of the whole Commonwealth.

This knowledge awakens in all the members a deep sense of their responsibility so to bear themselves as to worthily uphold the good name of the company and of American citizenship, so that on their return they may be entitled to receive from the entire community that highest of all commendations for public duty performed, 'Well done, good' and faithful servants.'

The colors presented by Governor Walcott were made by C. O. Eaton, who made every flag borne by a Massachusetts regiment during the war. They consist of a full regulation national flag and the State color of the Commonwealth. The national flag is made of heavy silk bearing in the Union 45 stars, embroidered in white silk and arranged in strict accordance with orders from the war department at Washington. On three of the stripes is embroidered in silk the name of the company, "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts."

The second color is the traditional State flag of the Commonwealth, made of heavy white silk and bearing on the face the State seal, the Indian and Latin motto, "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem." The reverse shows the pine tree and name of the organization. Both flags are made of the heaviest silk and trimmed with silk fringe, cords and tassels to match. The flags are attached to oramental staves of polished oak, which are tipped with a gold-plated eagle and spear.

The line of march was through some of the principle streets, which were thronged with enthusiastic crowds, each one seeming thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the occasion. All Boston and a large portion of Massachusetts elsewhere, were assembled in honor of the occasion, many buildings were profusely decorated while the Stars and Stripes floated over all, in fact every thing and everybody was in full holiday attire.

The scene at Cunard Wharf was most inspiring. The school children of East Boston were in line, their fresh young voices joining to swell the chorus of departure. It was a scene such as one sees but once in a lifetime, and no one who had the good fortune to be present will ever forget its incidents.

No time was lost in embarking, Colonel Walker being the

last to go on board. "Goodbyes!" were spoken, the fasts were cast off, the propellers commenced their revolutions and the Ancients were off.

The scene on board the *Servia* was a most delightful one. Flowers were in profusion, in the saloons and state-rooms, and on the decks, "flowers, flowers everywhere," and the air was heavy with their odors. Among the Ancients party, were nine doctors, so that the big steamship was well provided for medically.



*Notman Photographic Co.*

THE STEAMSHIP "SERVIA" PASSING FORT WARREN. BOSTON HARBOR.

The passage across the Atlantic was more than ordinarily pleasant, the time being speeded on by the usual recreations. Queenstown was reached on Tuesday, July 7, there Colonel Walker was met by a telegram from a Liverpool committee, requesting the Ancients to make a parade in Liverpool.

*From the O. C. 2nd Lanc. Vol. Artillery to O. C. Ancient and Hon. Art. Company of Massachusetts.*

SIR: — I have the honor to inform you that upon hearing of the proposed visit of the Ancient and Honorable Company of Massachusetts to this country, the Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps in this City held



a meeting, when it was unanimously resolved that the Volunteer Forces of Liverpool should afford them a hearty and cordial reception on their arrival here, and I, as the Senior Officer, have been deputed to ascertain what your arrangements will permit of. I have been in communication with the H. A. C. of London, and also with the Cunard Company and L. & N. W. Railway Co., and am informed that as you are desirous of reaching London as early as possible on Tuesday, arrangements were being made for your proceeding thither immediately on landing *via* the Riverside Station, which adjoins the Landing Stage. Without wishing in any way to control your movements, it is suggested that a slight alteration in this (which need not delay your arrival in London more than an hour) would enable you to march through some of the principal streets of the city to Lime Street Station, and there entrain. The distance is not much more than a mile, and it would afford much gratification not only to us, but to a large number of the inhabitants of Liverpool, who are naturally much interested in your visit. It is the intention of the Volunteer Officers to await your arrival at the Landing Stage, and we propose having two or three bands in attendance to play you to the Station, should this meet with your approval. Wagonettes would be provided for the conveyance of the ladies of the party to Lime Street. The railway company, is desirous of meeting our wishes in this respect, and I trust that you may consider it not undesirable to let your first appearance in this country be in a City which has always been so closely connected with the United States of America. I have informed the H. A. C. of London what is proposed, and have received a reply approving of it. As some little time will be required for making the necessary arrangements, I shall esteem it a favour if you will immediately, on arrival at Queenstown, send me a wire to the undermentioned telegraphic address, viz., Enamel, Liverpool.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS WILSON, *Colonel Commanding L. V. A.*

Windsor Barracks, Liverpool, July 4, 1896.

To this most courteous dispatch, Colonel Walker responded :

If not delayed more than an hour will gladly accept your kind offer.

H. WALKER, *Commanding A. H. A.*

Unfortunately, and greatly to their mutual regret, the Ancients did not arrive in Liverpool until about 4 P. M. "Too late for parade here," said the London committee, and so the Company proceeded from the steamer straight to the train without delay or halt. Through the courtesy of the Custom House officials the baggage was passed without examination.

Liverpool was very indignant and with cause. Earl Derby,

the Lord Mayor, soldiers, prominent officials, and the people expected the *Servia* to arrive early in the morning, and accordingly the general populace left off work, the soldiers donned their uniforms and waited patiently for the steamer's arrival.



SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE E. LOVETT,  
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY  
COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Cunard Company neglected to send word from Queenstown when the *Servia* would arrive, so that the Liverpool folk cannot be blamed for their disappointment in not seeing or having a parade after waiting all day for the Americans to arrive. The

Mayor had barely time to speak a few words of welcome before they were whisked away without hardly catching a glimpse of the city.

The scene at the immense docks for which Liverpool is so proverbial, is described as one of marvellous interest and beauty. Over 50,000 people had gathered and patiently waited through many long hours of delay to give a genuine welcome to their American visitors. Despite the naturally great disappointment, cheer upon cheer greeted their arrival, debarkation, passage through the streets, and re-embarkations in the cars, all giving a most emphatic declaration of the genuineness of the greeting. Nothing could exceed the hearty impulse by which each and all were inspired, as the Ancients unfurled the Stars and Stripes on British soil.

The passage to London, which was one of the quickest on record, was at the rate of about a mile a minute, only one stop being made. Although the Company did not arrive there until late in the evening it found the Station which was in festive attire thronged with crowds whose proverbial British cheer rang out a warm welcome. A delegation from the Honourable Artillery Company of London, as a Guard of Honor, received the Ancients in due military order and soon the entire party was comfortably placed in carriages, barges and busses, and en route for the armoury of the London Artillery Company. It is estimated that had the time permitted a parade, it would have been witnessed by more than half a million persons. As it was, the arrival of the Company was greeted by an assemblage comprising hundreds of thousands, who repeated the enthusiastic greeting of Liverpool, in the English metropolis.

Some extracts from certain of the leading English papers of Wednesday, July 8th, will be of interest.

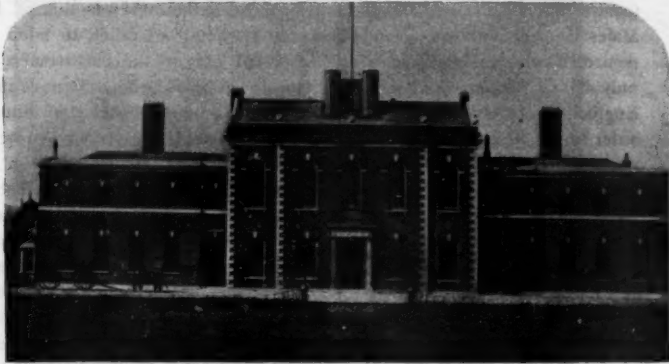
From the *Morning Post*:

The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, have arrived in London, but the reception was marred under the press of circumstances that were absolutely unavoidable.

After a re-capitulation of the disappointment of Liverpool, the article continued:

On alighting from the train the Salem Cadet Band played the National Anthem and afterwards that of the United States. There was an immense crowd of spectators to witness the arrival, and the reception accorded to the visitors was of the most cordial and enthusiastic description. It had been intended that the guard of honor with the party and escort should have marched *via* Euston-road, Portland-place, Regent-street and the Strand, to Hotel Cecil, where quarters have been taken for the visitors, before proceeding to the banquet at the Armoury House, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which they arrived, this could not be done.

At Armoury House "the Ancients" were accorded a welcome, heralded by the peculiar "fire" of the Honourable Artillery Company, which resembles very closely some of the college cries of university life both in



ARMOURY OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON

England, America and the Continent of Europe, which those present will not readily forget. In the Long Room, heavily wainscotted with oak that is black with age, hung with colors that have been borne by the regiment since the time of its formation, now nearly four centuries ago, garnished with trophies of arms and pictures that revive historical memories, the members of the Boston company were received by Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond. The proceedings were curtailed as much as possible, but what was lacking in ceremonial was amply compensated for in heartiness and the flow of mutual brotherly regard.

The banquet took place in the Albert Room, which was very sumptuously decorated. The company sat down to dinner at ten o'clock. The Earl of Denbigh, who presided, had on his right, Col. Henry Walker and on his left, Col. Sidney M. Hedges. The others present, who numbered nearly 400, included, the Bishop of Mailborough, Lord Colville of Culrass

Maj. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, Gen. Collins (Consul General U. S. A.), the naval attache to the American Embassy, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Pound, Mr. Sheriff J. R. Cooper, Col. A. J. Pearson, R. A., Col. H. E. Smith, Col. L. G. Dundas, Lieut. Col. G. A. Raikes, Mr. Alderman Ritchie, Mr. F. W. Fry (Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company), the Rev. A. A. Berle (Chaplain to the Honorable Artillery Company), Col. M. Hancock, Col. C. H. Coles, Col. C. D. Clark, Col. Stohwasser and Mr. W. H. Hillman, honorable secretary to the American Committee.

At the close of the dinner the Chairman rose amid loud cheers to propose the first toast. In doing so he said that their honored guests had come straight from the steamer to the train, and straight from the train to the dinner tables, and he would therefore make his remarks very brief. The first toast which Englishmen always gave at those gatherings was that of Her Majesty Queen Victoria—(loud cheers) and when they called to mind the regard in which Her Majesty was held, not only by the Englishmen, not only by English-speaking peoples, but by peoples who did not speak English, all the world over, it did not require many words from him in order to ask them to give her name a good reception. And when he reminded them that Her Majesty was showing the deepest interest in the visit which they had met to commemorate—an interest which she would show by a personal inspection of Colonel Walker's Ancient and Honorable Corps on the following day—(cheers)—he thought he need add nothing further in asking them to drink long life and health and many more years of a most prosperous reign to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whom Englishmen and others who were not Englishmen looked upon as being the best of continental sovereigns (loud cheers). The toast was drank amid several cheers and volleys of H. A. C. cheering.

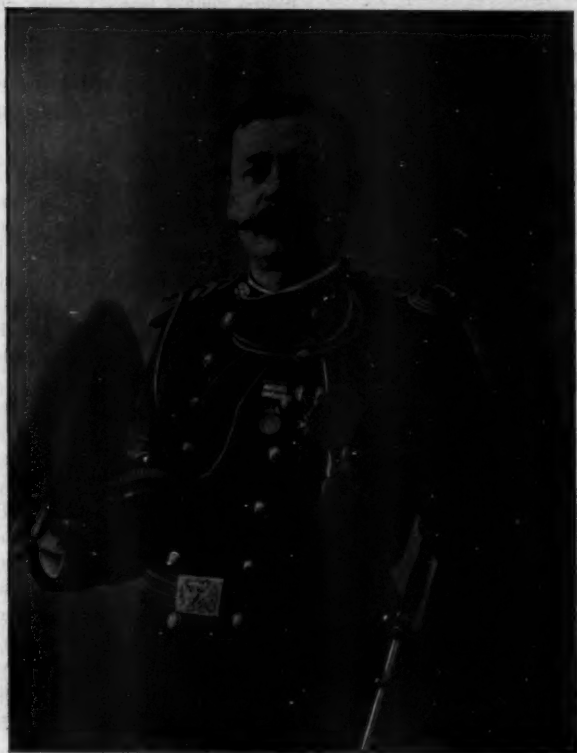
After proposing the health of the Queen, the Chairman, Earl of Denbigh, proposed that of the "President of the United States," saying :

The toast was one which, on such an occasion as that, he looked upon as the logical corollary of the toast he had just previously given them. The two countries had each their particular forms of government, but because the United States was a Republic there was no reason why the people of that Republic should regard our Sovereign with less esteem and honor than we, who were a Monarchy, regarded the American President with affection. He looked upon the President of the United States as the great head of a great nation.

The next toast, "The Prince of Wales," was followed by "The Princess of Wales," "The Royal Family," "The Navy, Army and Auxilliary Forces," were each and all duly responded



to and then the toast, "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts," called forth one of the most enthusiastic ovations of this most enthusiastic occasion. To this, as soon as order was sufficiently restored, Colonel Walker



ADJUTANT LAWRENCE N. DUCHESNEY,  
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

responded with a speech that was most enthusiastically received by both Englishmen and Americans and at the close he was warmly congratulated by all. These congratulations were continued long after his arrival at home, the general opinion being

that it was most eloquent and timely. Other sentiments, including "Our Guests," were offered and it was two o'clock before the Ancients saw Hotel Cecil.

Wednesday, July 8th was a most memorable day for the Ancients and the country they represented, as on that day, by request of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, they were received and reviewed by the Queen in person, at Windsor. On arrival of their train at Windsor, they were received by the Mayor and Corporation arrayed in their official robes. The following extract is from the *Middleborough Gazette*, July 11th.

At Windsor all arrangements were made for the arrival of the visitors. On alighting they were received by the Mayor, Corporation, and Chaplain, all in their robes of office, and of whom there were present: The Mayor (B. Westlake, Esq.), Aldermen W. S. Cantrell, J. Brown, J. Dewe, and T. Dyson, Councilors T. Large, J. Gane, F. A. Layton, T. Clarke, H. Webber, E. Bampfylde, W. P. Reavell, A. T. Barber, A. Fox, C. H. Burt, G. Mitchell, W. Baxter, J. E. Mitchell, H. A. Caley, E. C. Durant, and E. Atkins; also the Town Clerk (Mr. G. H. Long), and the Chaplain (the Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, (Victor of Windsor).

The Boston Corps, which was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel, the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, Commandant and Captain Cecil Wray, adjutant of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, was commanded by Colonel Henry Walker, with whom were Adjutant Duchesney, Lieutenants Savage, Lovett, Galloupe, Hill, Emery and Grover, Dr. W. E. Graves and the Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle (chaplain). Col. H. E. Smith, who formerly commanded the battallion, was also present, and about sixty ladies, wives and friends, travelled with their husbands and relatives. The volunteers were 130 in number, the ensigns bearing two handsome colours—the Stars and Stripes on a gilt eagle-headed staff, and the company's banner, the latter being ornamented with the figure of an Indian in native dress, and pine tree, and bearing the motto "*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.*" The Mayor presented the following address of welcome:

For myself as Mayor, and on behalf of the Aldermen, Burgesses, and townspeople of this Ancient Borough, I have to express to you with what feelings of pleasure and gratification, they welcome to Windsor so distinguished a party of our brethren from over the sea as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. Our feelings of gratification are increased and enhanced by the knowledge that the founder of your Honorable Company was a native of Windsor. We extend to you the heartiest of welcomes, and hope that you will carry back with you to the United States,

pleasant memories of and kindly feelings towards dear Old England, the mother country of your ancestors. May your visit tend to promote peace and concord between the two nations, and further the movement for a peaceful settlement by arbitration of all differences which may arise between us.

To which Colonel Walker replied :

I thank you, Mr. Mayor, on behalf of the Honorable Artillery Company, and on behalf of the nation I represent, for this your cordial greeting to us who by descent may claim to be your fellow citizens. We come here, not as strangers, but as children of our mother land. We come back with hearts full of affection for you, and if it has been 250 years since we were here before, we do not feel any less love for the land which we then left. Our founder was a citizen of this town, and from this town, from London, he brought to our land the principles, civil, political, religious and social that he had breathed here. They have not been forgotten. They are the principles that to-day actuate our people. I thank you again, Mr. Mayor, and you gentlemen of the City government, and all your people, for this cordial reception.

A Guard of Honor of the Windsor company of the Berkshire Volunteer Battalion, was drawn up in the station yard under Captain Ellison, and as their "brothers-in-arms" from another continent marched out of the station, presented arms—another compliment that was greatly appreciated. The town had been gaily decorated in response to our invitation from the Mayor, and in not a few places were the American "Stars and Stripes" displayed, which banner was also displayed over the Guildhall, in honor of the distinguished visitors.

Preceded by Mr. Charles Frazer, Chief of the Royal Household Police, the corps marched away from the station to the Castle with drawn sabres and banners flying. The route was lined with spectators who accorded a respectful, though silent greeting. The Castle guard turned out and presented arms, and the Volunteers, on reaching the North Terrace were met by Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, Master of the Royal Household, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Sir James Reid, Lord Kintore, Major General Sir John McNeil, the Hon. Alexander Yorke, and Lieutenant Ponsonby, and were afterwards conducted through the State Apartments by Her Majesty's Inspector of the Palace, Mr. Leonard Collmann. In St. George's Hall a unique incident took place. The national flag and State colour were carried by Lieut. J. Payson Bradley and Captain Sampson, and raised respectfully before the throne. Quitting the royal rooms by the grand entrance, the corps marched to the tennis ground opposite the east terrace, and subsequently paraded on the green sward.

Her Majesty who was accompanied by Princess Frederica of Hanover was seated in an open landau, drawn by a couple of gray horses and preceded

by an outrider. Assembled near the site selected for the Royal review, were Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, Sir Arthur Bigge (the Queen's private secretary), Sir Fleetwood Edwards (Keeper of the Privy Purse), Lady Lytton, Sir James Reid, Colonel Clark, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, and the Hon. F. Drummond. The United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard, who had been invited by Her Majesty to the Castle, were also present and as the royal carriage drew up, walked to it, and the battalion saluted the Queen, to whom Colonel Walker and Adjutant Duchesney were presented by the Earl of Denbigh. Her Majesty, during the interview said to Colonel Walker, "I hope you had a pleasant voyage over, and I am glad to see you here." The battalion then marched past the Queen in open column and admirable order, and on returning re-formed line. Her Majesty afterwards drove to the Castle, and as she proceeded on her way, the American ladies courtesied to Her Majesty, who graciously bowed her acknowledgments. The Company and other guests, altogether some 250 in number, were entertained in the Orangery, where Messrs. Layton Bros. of Windsor, had the honor of serving luncheon, under the supervision of the Lord Steward's department. The Volunteers left Windsor at three o'clock, well delighted with their reception by the Queen.

As they passed the residence of Alderman Dyson, they observed the Stars and Stripes displayed in the window and it is needless to say that the entire Company, ladies included, gave a hearty salute to their country's flag.

In the evening of that day, Colonel Walker and several of his officers of the Ancients dined with the Fishmonger's Association. Lieutenant Savage with 12 others dined with the Royal Artillery at Woolwich. The remainder of the command dined at the Criterion restaurant, and afterwards visited the Earls court Exhibition.

Colonel Lockhead presided at the Royal Artillery dinner. He announced a united toast to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and to the Honourable Artillery Company, and introduced General Morris, who gave an interesting and eloquent historical description of the two companies. At the conclusion of his address the toast to the Ancients was responded to by Lieutenant Thomas Savage, who spoke in part as follows :

Around the origin of the great Anglo-Saxon race there hangs no poetic legend of the she-wolf nurturing its ancestral princes. Its mothers were not the stolen daughters of Alban shepherds.

At its gateway no Tarpeian rock rises a monument to treason. The



# Borough of New Windsor

Address of Welcome to the Ancient  
and Honourable Artillery Company  
of Massachusetts upon their visit to  
Windsor on the Eighth July 1896

For Myself as Mayor and on behalf of  
the Aldermen Burgesses and Inhabitants of  
this Ancient Borough I have to express to  
you wish what feelings of pleasure and  
gratification they welcome to Windsor, so distinguished  
a party of our Brethren from over the sea as  
the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company  
of Massachusetts -

Our feelings of gratification are increased  
and enhanced by the knowledge that the  
Founder of your Honourable Company  
was a native of Windsor -

We extend to you the heartiest of welcomes  
and hope that you will carry back with  
you to the United States pleasant memories  
of and kindly feelings towards dear Old  
England the Mother Country of your Ancestors

May your visit tend to promote peace and  
concord between the two Nations and further  
the movement for a peaceful settlement by  
arbitration of all differences which may arise  
between us

B Westlake

Mayor

Wm. Henry Long  
Town Clerk





union of the Normans, the then foremost people of Christendom, with the hardy Briton and Dane, produced a race inferior to none existing in the world.

Across the channel, touching upon British soil, came a people bearing the elevating influences of such a civilization as then existed. True they came with naked sword and clashing arms, but it was not the invasion of destruction and devastation; they came rather as flow the peaceful waters of the Nile, fruitifying and beautifying everything in their course.

Where disorder, sloth and superstition existed, sprung system, industry and enlightenment. The arts and sciences first found a lodgment on the English soil. Halls of learning were established; music and poetry arose and men of letters were respected. Then was formed, says Macaulay, whose own pen has given to the world the strongest evidence existing of the correctness of his judgment, 'That language less musical indeed than the language of the south, but in force, in richness, in aptitude for all the highest purposes of the poet, the philosopher and the orator inferior to that of Greece alone.'

The ocean yielded its tribute to her fearless sons and the products of all the world furnish forth her marts. The pages of history record no braver, more soul-stirring deeds of heroism and honor than Anglo-Saxon men have achieved on every continent where duty has led them.

In their path has followed the development of civilization and the creation of those conditions which ameliorate the hardships of life; with its standards it has borne to suffering millions the magic touch of hope; upon our western hemisphere it has stricken from four million human beings the shackles of slavery and bade them walk forth to freedom; and has created the grandest and noblest asylum for the poor and oppressed of every land since the dawn of history; there it 'has set the star of hope above the cradle of the poor man's child;' there it has made no royal avenue to happiness save worth and merit; the Anglo-Saxon in the trackless wilderness of the frozen North has planted the true cross, and beneath the burning skies that look down on Afric's arid sands it has reared the sacred shrines of Christianity; through the darkness of myth and miracle; through the midnight of ignorance and despair; through the blackness of bigotry and superstition; past the dungeon and the jail; past the scaffold and the block; aye, past the sceptre and the throne it has borne with chivalric hand the sacred torch of love and hope, of light and reason, of liberty and justice to all mankind.

Permit me to express this sentiment: The world is better, the world is happier, because Victoria has lived and reigned.

Thursday July 9th was the occasion of another most distinguished honor, a review of English troops at Aldershot having been tendered the corps. Gladly was this invitation

accepted and the place where is quartered the pride of Great Britain's military family was soon reached. Let the *London Standard* of July 10th tell the story:

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, under the command of Col. Walker, with a numerous company of ladies and friends, visited Aldershot yesterday and were afforded an opportunity for witnessing an imposing military display by the troops of the Duke of Connaught's command. The visitors were accompanied by Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-chief; Sir Redvers Buller, Adjutant General of the Army; Sir Evelyn Wood, Quartermaster General; Lord Errol, A. D. C., and Colonel the Earl of Denbigh, commanding the Honourable Artillery Company of London. At the station they were met by General the Duke of Connaught and the Aldershot Staff, and among the visitors was Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador. The first part of the programme was a mimic battle between a northern and southern force, under the respective commands of Generals Swaine and Bengough. The operations, however, were confined to a limited area, and were of short duration. . . . Special roped enclosures were provided for the carriages of the Americans on either side of the saluting base, where floated the Union Jack, a little distance from which were the colors of the Boston Corps and the Massachusetts State. Near the saluting point, in a carriage, sat the Duchess of Connaught and the Princesses Margaret and Patricia.

The Commander-in-chief, having taken up a position to receive the salute, called upon Col. Walker to share the honor with him. The veteran Colonel at once stepped to the front and throughout the proceedings stood at the left of Lord Wolseley, who remained mounted. The troops, who were attired in review order, were led past by the Duke of Connaught, attended by his Staff. Altogether there were on parade 8,823 of all ranks, and 2,500 horses, Royal Horse Artillery Brigade, but this does not represent much more than half the strength of the Aldershot district, owing to the Army Rifle Meeting detaching forces and troops on other duty.

Four massed mounted bands heralded the approach of Col. Wallace's and Maj. Gen. Talbot's Cavalry Brigade, headed by the 3d Hussars, with the Scots Greys next, and then the 9th Lancers. Then followed twelve sections of Mounted Infantry, drawn from as many different battalions, stationed all over the British Isles. Nine batteries of Field Artillery, divided into three brigades, completed the Mounted Corps. Then followed Col. Dorward's Engineers, Gen. Bengough's Infantry Brigade comprised, the 2d Bedfordshire, 2d East Lancashire, 1st Manchester, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers and 2d Rifle Brigade. Gen. Swaine's Brigade was composed of the 4th King's Royal Rifles, 2d Leicestershire, 1st Argyll

and Sutherland Highlanders, 1st Border Regiment, and 4th Rifle Brigade. The 3d Brigade, consisting of 2d Norfolks, 2d South Wales Borderers, and 1st Seaforth Highlanders, closed the line.

Many distinguished guests, among them the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, were present and the occasion was such as our plain republican citizens are seldom permitted to witness. The review is spoken of in most enthusiastic terms by our citizen soldiers, as demonstrating the perfection in drill and discipline of the English army, giving at once an exhibition in the art of war and an object lesson in tactical possibilities.

In the evening the Ancients gave their hosts and others a banquet at Holborn Restaurant which will long be remembered, both as a social event and because of the mutual expression of cordial regard made by the representatives of the two nations. The banquet, which was served at eight o'clock that night, was an event that will never be forgotten by those who had the opportunity to attend. From a well-written letter to the *Boston Herald* the following is extracted :

Under a hood canopy sat Colonel Walker, with the Prince of Wales on his right and the Duke of Connaught on his left, with our two American flags floating over them. Seated about them in uniform or evening dress was a gathering of men such as no one ever witnessed in America or England. At the head tabled on the right of the Prince were Ambassador Bayard, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Stewart, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Methuen, Sir D. Probyn, General Higginson, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Colonel Raikes and Marshal Field of Chicago. On the Duke's left were Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, Hon. P. A. Collins, the Bishop of Marlborough, with Chaplain Berle, the Viscount de Vesci, Sir Charles Hall, General Buller and other prominent titled Englishmen.

Col. Hedges sat at the end of the table directly opposite Col. Walker, and between them were Sir Henry Irving and Hon. J. C. Wyman, side by side, and only a few chairs away was Rev. E. A. Horton, whom every one on the Servia remarked looked so much like Henry Irving. On the opposite side of the table were Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. J. L. Toole. Rev. Dr. Brooke Herford and Rev. G. C. Lorimer sat opposite each other.

The chief decorations of the nine long tables were monuments of ice that suggested very forcibly Bunker Hill monument in design, and may have been intended to do so. The base of each was surrounded by red roses and ferns, and it was not until very late in the evening that they began



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND COLONEL  
COMMANDING HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

to melt. The head table had round transparent pillars of ice, in which long-stemmed roses were frozen, and about which were fruit and flowers.

When Colonel Walker arose to inaugurate the oratorical element of the occasion, he was greeted with vociferous applause which was immeasurably argued when he proposed his toast "to the Queen."

He said: YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS and Gentlemen:

With sincerest pleasure we the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, give a most cordial greeting to you all, our guests, and with that greeting our hearts go out in warmest welcome. With us as hosts, the honored Ambassador of our government and others of our countrymen, also here as welcome guests, join in greeting you of another allegiance. Gladly do we see YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS at our table, remembering with pleasure that your name, following that of your Honored Sire, has for many years graced our rolls of membership. Long may it continue there, and for countless generations yet to come may Britain's Heir inscribe there his name to be an ever living tie of peace between our two companies and our two peoples.

When two and a half centuries since Robert Keayne left this City and the Honourable Artillery Company to settle in a new world, he and his associates little thought of founding a new company there like to the one they left behind, or of building a new city or state. That company after a long and unbroken life stands today in full strength and vigor. That city has grown to be the capital of that state, now a sovereign state in a powerful republic embracing and peopling a continent. That city, that state, aye and that republic, with hearts beating responsive to the story which over the lightning's track has told them of that Company's reception here, and of the richness of the hospitality which has surrounded it say a glad Amen to our utterances of thanksgiving and welcome.

We of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company stand to-night on British soil. It is our Fatherland and we have not forgotten it. Your empire goes back for centuries, but in all its glorious history, no years offer a brighter record than the last three-score during which it has been under the rule of its present Sovereign. Those years have been characterized by an extension of power, by an increase of wealth, by a general national prosperity never paralleled.

To Her Majesty, whose womanliness as queen and queenliness as woman has for nearly three-score years clothed both throne and home with dignity, purity and honor, winning the respect and admiration of true manhood and womanhood everywhere, whose acts and words have ever been for honorable peace between our two English-speaking nations, we tender our sincerest good wishes.



The gracious act of Her Majesty yesterday, in which we take great pride, will awaken a response on the other side of the Atlantic where our thanks will be renewed by a whole people. I know that you will all respond most heartily to the toast I now give you—THE QUEEN.

This toast was enthusiastically honored, and the Prince of Wales was greeted with prolonged cheering as he rose to reply. His Royal Highness said:

Col. Walker and Gentlemen—Before proposing the next toast, I am anxious to express to Col. Walker how deeply touched I have been at the kind terms in which he has proposed the Queen. Holding the position I do as the Queen's senior subject, I feel sure that I may say with all my fellow subjects how grateful I am at the kind way in which the toast has been proposed. I know how grateful the Queen has been to see you, Col. Walker, and your distinguished corps, and that the same feelings animate her as me, in our strong liking and affection for your great country. It is a long time, I regret to say, since I was last in America, but I have not forgotten the reception I met, nor President Buchanan's kindly welcome to me in Washington.

It is now my privilege to propose the health of his successor, your President.

This toast was received with hearty cheers and, when they ceased, Colonel Walker proposed the next toast, "The Prince of Wales, Captain General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company." The Prince of Wales was again cheered upon rising, and he said:

Colonel Walker has proposed this toast in most kind and felicitous terms. I assure you that I most deeply appreciate the way in which he has given and you have received it. I appear before you in a dual capacity. I respond to the toast in consequence of the high privilege I occupy as Captain General and Colonel of our Honourable Artillery Company. From tonight the post I occupy will be doubly dear to me, as I shall feel that I am always associated with our American brothers and shall consider that we all belong to one corps.

It is my privilege tonight to return the compliment proposed by Colonel Walker in asking my own corps and all the distinguished visitors I see here to drink most cordially and heartily with me to the health of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. It is a toast, I think, that will be received by all of you, the toast of the 'Ancients.'

Colonel Walker responded appropriately to this toast as follows:

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS—Personally, and for my command, I thank

you for the toast just offered, and all here present for the very flattering reception given to it. It shows that we of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts have not outstayed our welcome here, and makes certain that the future has in store for us all many a friendly meeting on both sides of the ocean. The New World has one city at least which will gladly see all here within its borders. It will as heartily welcome YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS as it did years ago, and will rejoice the more to have your whole command share in that welcome.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company can best answer for itself by pointing to its history. Its members have ever stood in the front rank as tried soldiers, faithful citizens and devoted patriots, and have ever been inspired by the principles its founders had learned in this city and in the ranks of the Honourable Artillery Company.

The men who first settled on the shores of Massachusetts Bay were Englishmen by descent, birth and education. They and their successors long lived there isolated, mingling their blood with that of no other nationality. They were a homogeneous race, and so remained long enough to lay the foundations of the State broad and deep, and to incorporate into the body politic the principles they had from childhood breathed in here, until those principles permeated the spirit of the people and became permanently fixed in its very life blood. Flowing westward they have left their impress upon our people from ocean to ocean. Of late, through open gates have come to us multitudes of immigrants, instinct with foreign ideas, knowing little of our history, comprehending little of the cardinal principles of our government. Into these discordant elements those principles, with ever-living vitality, have infused and are infusing their own spirit, assimilating and blending them all into one people. Your language is our language, the traditions, usages and express provisions of English law are recognized as the basis of our own jurisprudence and political life, while many of the old social customs and habits find a home among us, changed to some extent even as here, as circumstances have required.

With all these bonds of union, what two nations should be in closer touch with each other than ours? As two strong men with many antagonistic interests, each proud of his strength and in that strength often aggressive, stand our two English-speaking peoples. That their own interests will not in the main control their public policy is a doctrine false and misleading which wise statesmen will ignore, and seek rather when those interests clash to find some golden mean to which each may in honor yield, losing no iota of national dignity or pride.

Peace at any price is national weakness and cowardice except when sternest necessity compels it. War for any cause but the sternest demand of national honor or safety is a crime against humanity. To the arbitration of peace weak and strong may alike in honor bow. With no power but public opinion to enforce its decrees, arbitration cannot prevent all wars,

for supreme crises will come in every nation's life when the sword must blazon the road to self-respect, safety and liberty, but each victory of peace makes succeeding victories easier to win.

Strange if our two strong-brained, strong-armed peoples, professing the same religion of peace and good will, speaking the same tongue, bowing to the same principles of law, quickened alike by all the generous impulses of this nineteenth century, shall not find common sense enough to stand together with their mighty strength and influence in a crusade for peaceful arbitration of our national differences. The individual happiness of the people, national interests, philanthropy, humanity, religion, all demand that between us reason shall displace passion and brute force; that our gospel of peace shall be a reality not a glittering generality, and of that gospel we shall stand exemplars to the world. Palsied be the hand that shall be raised unworthily to delay this consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes! Twin representatives of a virile, colonizing, dominating race, and of a splendid civilization. Beneath their folds gather millions of freemen, the heart of each beating with unquestioning loyalty to that flag which symbolizes his own nationality, and each ready to face a world in defence of its honor, its underlying principles and its life.

That loyalty to the one flag has made this island the centre of a world-encircling empire, cemented everywhere by the blood of its children, who with courage unsurpassed have crimsoned every soil in every clime in its defence, and with each advance has carried in its train stable and just law to give protection, peace and prosperity to nations owning its sway.

That loyalty to the other flag and the principles it represents have moulded a savage wilderness into a free, a mighty Republic, for which in our day multitudes of its sons, in passionate devotion, have freely given up their lives as did their fathers in every generation before them, and which now rests upon the fearless, unswerving fealty and upon the good right arm of a people more closely united than ever by the sacrifices made in its behalf.

With both nations loyalty to Fatherland is an all-pervading faith, equally tenacious of national honor, equally devoted first of all to its own national principles and interests, and equally ready to pour out blood and treasure whenever their safety or honor demand the sacrifice.

As these flags are intertwined here tonight in loving salutation, so may they, unconquerable apart, invincible united, forever salute each other on land and on sea, in sunshine and in storm, and together ever stand foremost in all that can conduce to the welfare of their respective peoples and the happiness, prosperity and harmony of the world.

The Duke of Connaught responded to a toast to the united

services of the mother country. His Royal highness said that he was proud that it had been his duty to show the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company a portion of the British troops. Such visits, he said, could only do good and promote harmony between the two great Anglo-Saxon races.

The Marquis of Landsdowne, Secretary of State for War, proposed a toast to the health of Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, who, he said, never failed to preserve the best traditions of international diplomacy, and had also evinced a sympathetic interest in all that interested the United States here. The Marquis referred to his diplomatic achievement in obtaining permission for an armed force to land here.

The Prince of Wales joined with the company in nine "Huzzas" for the toast. Mr. Bayard who was received with enthusiasm, then said:

This is the first occasion of an invasion of the mother country by soldier citizens of the United States, and it will serve as a landmark in history where the hearts of the people of the two countries met on a common high level of mutual good understanding. Great Britain and America understand that they have a common ground and a common purpose. There we plant our feet. This night we stand securely where our feelings and logic and our common institutions have quietly, insensibly and inevitably led us.

Mr. Bayard alluded to the time when the Marquis of Landsdowne was Governor General of Canada and he himself Secretary of State of the United States, and said:

It is worth while to consider the impressive fact that for nearly a century there has never been a single regiment nor armed vessel worthy of the name of hostile ship between the dominions of the two countries stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They have kept the peace by the fact that their hands have touched each other in simple good faith.

There are no diplomatic secrets between Great Britain and the United States. The only possible danger is that of a misunderstanding. Let us then be as clear in our countries as we were yesterday in the presence of the venerable and excellent Queen, and as we are tonight in the presence of her sons.

Let us fully recognize that the only thing needful is that we should understand each other.

The closing speech of Colonel Walker was as follows:

Our hour of parting has come. It will be a parting of the flesh and

not of the Spirit. We of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will follow the setting sun westward to our home, but the sunshine of the past few days will never set for any one of us. It will shine on while life is ours clothing our memories with perennial beauty and warming into life a rich harvest of affection the seeds of which the boundless hospitality we



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, EARL OF DENBIGH,  
HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON

have here received has planted within us. Taps must now close this feast and our visit,

But ere the order comes to march a toast must intervene—

God bless our Mother England and again God save the Queen.

Friday July 10th, attended by a Guard of Honor of 100 members of the London Artillery Company our Ancients, by



invitation of the Prince of Wales, visited Marlborough House, where they were received and cordially welcomed by the Princess of Wales.

The *London Standard* thus describes this interesting affair.

The visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston was brought officially to a close yesterday, when, in their reception by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, they had what was certainly not the least agreeable of their experiences in England. It is a matter of regret that the visitors have spent only so brief a time amongst us, and but for the fact that arrangements have been made by which the Company was necessarily bound, many of them would, instead of leaving for Paris, and Brussels, and the Rhine, as they intend to do to-day, have preferred to stay longer in England. As it is, they have crowded into four days a considerable amount of real hard work.

The Boston Volunteers were received at the West gate of Marlborough House, outside of which an enormous crowd had assembled, thronging the Mall even as far down as Springgarden. Hearty cheers were given for them, and for the Guard of Honor of the Honourable Artillery Company, the hundred men of which, under Capt. Evans, in their brilliant scarlet uniform, presented a blaze of color which contrasted well with the gold and blue of the Massachusetts contingent. The ground was kept by a Field Battery of the Honourable Artillery Company, and the ladies and other privileged spectators were admitted to the slopes of the lawn. The Boston Company marched through the gates in columns of fours, and formed up in double line. The Honourable Artillery Company formed in flank on the right and left. Those who were privileged to be present on this remarkable and indeed memorable occasion, witnessed a picturesque spectacle—a panorama of uniforms, of the brightest of summer dresses, of gaiety and good humor which are the invariable characteristics of a visit to Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess received their guests at four o'clock, with their daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duchess of Fife and the Duke of Fife, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, and Mrs. Bayard. In attendance were Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir Francis Knollys, and other members of the Suite. His Royal Highness wore the uniform of Captain General and Colonel, and the Earl of Denbigh as Lieutenant Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, and the Duke of York was in the uniform of Honorary Colonel of the 3d Middlesex Artillery Volunteers. The Corps was formed up in double column, and, after the march past, the Prince of Wales, advancing to the centre of the square, spoke a few words of congratulation to Colonel Walker, the Commandant of the Boston Corps. The Prince spoke substantially as follows:

Col. Walker, Officers, and Men of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, — It has afforded the Princess and myself the greatest pleasure to see you here, and we are exceedingly glad that you should be the recipients of such hospitality as we can offer you. We hope you will carry back with you the most pleasant recollections of what you have seen and known during your visit, and we hope, too, that you will think that your reception here is a proof of the bond that unites the whole English-speaking community.'

Col. Walker was then presented to Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales and other members of the family.

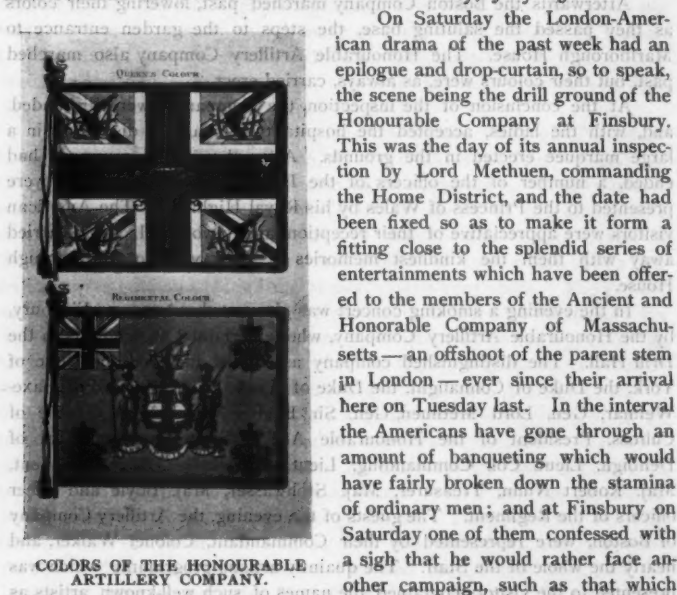
Afterwards the Boston Company marched past, lowering their colors as they passed the saluting base, the steps to the garden entrance to Marlborough House. The Honourable Artillery Company also marched past, but their colours were, as always, carried erect.

At the conclusion of the inspection, the Companies were disbanded, and, with the ladies, accepted the hospitality which was dispensed in a large marquee erected in the grounds. After the official ceremony had ended, a number of the officers of the Boston Artillery Company were presented to the Princess of Wales by his Royal Highness. The American visitors were appreciative of their reception, and, beyond all doubt, carried away with them the kindest memories of their visit to Marlborough House.

In the evening a smoking concert was given at the Armoury, Finsbury, by the Honourable Artillery Company, who entertained their guests in the Drill Hall. The distinguished company assembled included the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Gen. Lord Methuen, Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Colville of Culross, President of the Honourable Artillery Company, the Earl of Denbigh, Lieut. Col. Commanding, Lieut. Col. Raikes, Vice President, Maj. Robert Nunn, Treasurer, Maj. Stohwasser, Maj. Boyle and other officers of the Regiment. The guests of the evening, the Artillery Company of Boston, were represented by their Commandant, Colonel Walker, and nearly the whole of the Staff. The quaintly artistic programme which was presented to the visitors contained the names of such well-known artists as Herr Ganz, Mr. Herbert Emlyn, Miss Lillian Alexander, Mr. Ben Nathan, Madame Marie Titiens, and many others. The hall was very prettily decorated for the occasion, and the hospitality of the Honourable Artillery Company was highly appreciated. It was hoped that the Prince of Wales would have been present, and his Royal Highness had signified his wish to attend the concert; but another engagement intervened.

Saturday July 11th, was devoted to inspection of the London Artillery Company by General Lord Methuen, at Finsbury. The command turned out with full ranks and the in-

spection passed off most satisfactorily. A brilliant audience, in which were included many of the English nobility was present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. At the request of Lord Methuen, when the column passed in review, Colonel Walker took position slightly in front and received the marching salute of the Artillery Company—a most unusual honor. Colonel Walker was also invited to inscribe his name in the vellum book of distinguished visitors to the Armoury. The *London Graphic* thus records the event in its issue of Monday, July 13th.



COLORS OF THE HONOURABLE  
ARTILLERY COMPANY.

On Saturday the London-American drama of the past week had an epilogue and drop-curtain, so to speak, the scene being the drill ground of the Honourable Company at Finsbury. This was the day of its annual inspection by Lord Methuen, commanding the Home District, and the date had been fixed so as to make it form a fitting close to the splendid series of entertainments which have been offered to the members of the Ancient and Honourable Company of Massachusetts—an offshoot of the parent stem in London—ever since their arrival here on Tuesday last. In the interval the Americans have gone through an amount of banqueting which would have fairly broken down the stamina of ordinary men; and at Finsbury on Saturday one of them confessed with a sigh that he would rather face another campaign, such as that which entailed so much fatiguing yet glorious 'marching through Georgia,' than enter upon a second series of festivities such as those which came to a close with the military epilogue of Saturday.

The weather was glorious—for when the Ancients go out the Lord goes with them, as they boast—and everything combined to make the ceremony a great success. The drill-ground was surrounded by a large and sympathetic crowd, the cream of city society—admission being by ticket only; and, indeed, the gathering was a curious mixture of a garden party and a review. Waiters glided about offering cigars, ices, and what not to the 'Ancients' of both countries and their friends; while the

Armoury House itself was a huge marquee standing open to invite the guest. The star-spangled banner floated from the top of the Armoury Tower, while the band of the H. A. C. discoursed American airs, and even at the saluting base, beside the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes were given to the breeze, a compliment of a very exceptional, if not an altogether unique kind. The presence of the 'Ancients' was quite informal, as they did not march down from their hotel in a body, nor in full numbers, while many of them were in plain clothes. But they desired to have a better opportunity than that which was accorded them at Marlborough House on Friday for judging of the efficiency of their London comrades, and most of them managed to resist the temptation to indulge in the civilian pleasures of sight-seeing and have a last look at their parent company under arms—the more so as the latter have retained the 'Artillery,' which is now a mere title with the Bostonians. Lord Methuen, who, with his aide-de-camp, cantered on the ground about half past four o'clock, took his stand between the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes aforesaid, and at his immediate side was Colonel Walker, commanding the 'Ancients,' who were grouped about behind and among the privileged enclosures. Among the officers at the saluting base also was a French officer in uniform, belonging to the 22nd of the Line, and one of the London Scottish, as a kind of set-off to the Boston Scots among the 'Ancients,' and there was much fraternising between the various nationalities.



ARMS OF THE HONOURABLE  
ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The inspection lasted for about an hour and a half, and was of the usual kind on such formal occasions—a march past by the two batteries at a walk and a trot successively, and a similar show by the foot battalion—first in company front and then in quarter-column. The whole was exceedingly well done, and evoked the warmest praise from the Boston men, who were told by one competent observer that even the Guards—whom the H. A. C. so closely resemble in size and uniform—could not have done very much better if they had tried. These Finsbury fighting men proved themselves, indeed, to be anything but 'Horrible Artillery Company' of the malignant wit; and, the Americans

were the more interested in their exercises after the march past as they had not an opportunity at Aldershot on Thursday of seeing any of the troops giving a display of battalion drill. The Bostonians themselves do not pretend to be anything like so perfect at their drill as the Finsburyites, nor have they retained the military traditions of the train-band corps, not to say improved upon them like their London cousins-in-arms. Again, as at Aldershot, they had nothing but admiration and eulogy for all they saw; and when the show was over they all left the company's fine grass-grown drill-ground — which is said by the way, to be worth at least a quarter of a million sterling — with a feeling that they had never spent a prouder or more delightful week in all their lives — a week which is bound to prove epoch-marking in the relations between the two countries. The 'Ancients' will return home as so many convinced and ardent advocates of the closest and most cordial understanding between their country and Mother England, and this result will be an immensely rich recompense for the £3,000, which their visit is said to have cost their friends, cousins and comrades, at Finsbury. If the H. A. C. never does anything else, it will thus have deserved supremely well of the country, and justified its claim to the rights and privileges to which it so tenaciously clings.

Colonel Hedges and forty members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts crossed yesterday morning from Newhaven to Dieppe. The vessel floated the American flag from the mast-head. The men arrived at Newhaven by special train, and, though there was no formal reception, Captain H. M. Lambert, R. N. R., and Major Cook, of the Hon. Artillery Company, London, were present, and exchanged greetings with Col. Hedges and many of those accompanying him. The 'Ancients' expressed great gratification at their reception in London and other parts of the country.

Sunday, July 12th, most of the men took advantage of the opportunity and made flying trips to interesting places on the Continent, while some went northward to Scotland.

Monday, July 13th, by special invitation, Colonel Walker attended the Queen's Garden Party, at Buckingham Palace, in honor of the marriage of Princess Maude to Prince Charles, of Denmark.

The day for departure, July 23rd, arrived all too soon. Just prior to the time for starting, a deputation from the Manchester volunteers awaited upon Colonel Walker on board the *Servia*, and presented him with an address, which expressed the belief that the visit of the Americans would strengthen the friendship between the two countries and conduce to the further-



ing of peace. It added that if the United States and Great Britain worked together for peace they would be able to prevent war, whatever combination there might be against them.

In his reply Colonel Walker said he was deeply touched by the splendid reception accorded the company. He believed it indicated, whatever appeared on the surface, that underneath was deep-seated mutual respect among the masses of the two peoples.

Such a feeling, he declared, would do much to prevent war among them. They were two proud, strong and aggressive nations. They would do things to each other which might momentarily awaken some enmity and jealousy, but they were strong enough and broad enough when a difference arose to come together like men, and settle it on an honorable and peaceful basis.

He again dilated upon the unparalleled welcome the company had received from everybody, from the Queen to her humblest subject, which, he said, had touched their hearts and would also touch the hearts of all their fellow-countrymen.

The Manchester testimonial measures seventeen by twenty-two inches, and is enclosed in a gold bullion frame sunk in velvet. Handsomely engrossed in colors is a picture of the *Mayflower* at the left, an American eagle at the right, and in the centre, the picture of the Manchester Town Hall. Inscribed upon a panel at the left is this legend :

Founded 1638. Robert Keayne, first Captain.

Beneath is the inscription :

John Wilson, 1743-1756. Wisdom is better than weapons of war.

There are pictured two colonial standard bearers, the national flag, State flag, and a soldier in the Company's uniform of to-day. There follows the inscription :

Manchester, 23d July, 1896. The Volunteer Officers' Association (Manchester and district) consisting of the following:

Artillery — Third, Seventh, and Ninth Lancaster Volunteer Artillery; Engineers — First Lancashire Volunteer Royal Engineers.

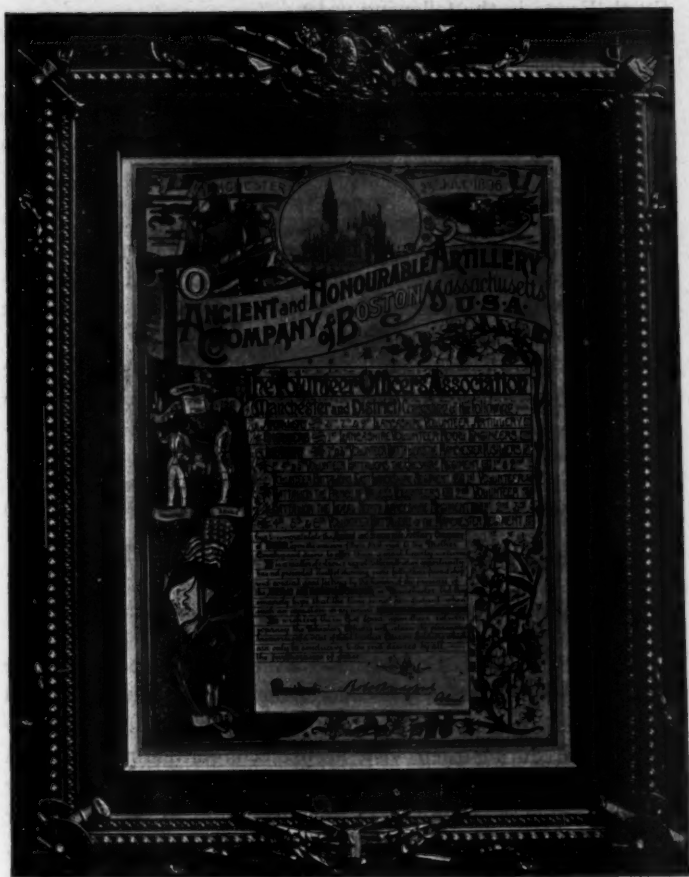
Infantry — First and Third Volunteer Battalions, Manchester Fusiliers; First, Fourth and Fifth Volunteer Battalions, Cheshire Regiment;

First and Second Volunteer Battalions, East Lancashire Regiment; First Volunteer Battalion, Prince of Wales's Volunteers; Second Volunteer Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Volunteer Battalions of the Manchester Regiment beg to congratulate the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston upon the occasion of its first visit to the mother country, and desire to offer them a most hearty welcome. It is a matter of extreme regret to them that an opportunity has not presented itself of showing more fully their friendship and cordial good feeling by the honor of the presence of the Ancient and Honorable Company in Manchester, but they sincerely hope the time is not far distant when such occasion may arise. In wishing them God speed upon their return journey the Volunteer Officers will retain the pleasantest memories, of a visit to their brother citizen soldiers, which can only be conducive to the end desired by all, the furtherance of peace.

President, Robert Bridgeport, Colonel.

The *Servia* finally quitted the docks, which were again thronged by many thousand enthusiasts, who followed her with cheers during her passage down the Mersey.

The return passage across the Atlantic was unmarked by anything eventful, with the exception of one day of storm which tested all the seamanship of the party. At length during the night of Thursday, July 13, the twin lights on Thatcher's Island were passed, and every one on board shouted more or less fervently, "Home again!" The passage up the bay and harbor was made at night, but there was little sleep on board. On Friday, July 31, the welcome given the returned travellers was such as evidenced the pride of the unfortunate stay-at-homes in the corps who had won such courtesies abroad and their joy upon once again seeing them. Buildings were splendidly draped in red, white, and blue, and the streets were thronged by an eager multitude full of hearty enthusiasm, which found an outlet in cheers of welcome. The Committee on Reception, with Sergeant John B. Patterson as message bearer from Mayor Quincy and others, met the steamer in the lower harbor, and acted as escort to the city. Meanwhile, on shore, the various bodies who were to form the escort were hastily assembling in their several places of meeting, and soon were en route to the proper rendezvous.



RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED BY THE ROYAL VOLUNTEER OFFICERS'  
ASSOCIATION OF MANCHESTER, TO THE  
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Ancients proceeded by the shortest route to the South Ferry, in the following order:

Platoon of police.

Col. Walker, commanding the Ancients.

Staff, composed of Col. Sidney M. Hedges, Rev. E. A. Horton, Rev. A. A. Berle, Surgeon Frank W. Graves, Asst. Surgeon Hill, Paymaster Emery Grover, Capt. Watts of the *Servia*, Purser Lancaster and Ships Surgeon Clark.

Salem Cadet Band. Jean M. Missud, leader.

The London Contingent of the Company.

As the *Servia* arrived in Liverpool too late to meet a popular welcome there and in London, so it arrived in Boston Harbor earlier than expected, otherwise the escort would have been very much more imposing.

Upon arrival at the Boston side the "stay-at-home Ancients," together with other escorting bodies, met them on Atlantic avenue, and the column was formed as follows:

Squad of mounted police.

Baldwin's Cadet Band, thirty pieces, J. T. Baldwin, leader.

"Stay-at-home Ancients," under command of Capt. William Hatch Jones.

Charlestown City Guard, Capt. Francis Meredith.

Boston Veteran Fusiliers, commanded by Maj. Wm. J. Gillespie.

Boston Lancers, under command of Capt. William Oscar Jones.

Then followed the London Contingent.

Arriving at the State House a line was formed facing the Governor and his staff, the Chief Executive welcomed Colonel Walker and his command back to the State they had so worthily represented during their visit abroad, congratulating him upon the manner in which he and his command had borne the banner which had been confided to their keeping. Colonel Walker made a fitting response in behalf of himself and his command, after which Governor Wolcott shook hands with him and his staff. This done, the line of march was taken to Faneuil Hall, where a bountiful collation was served by the City of Boston to the Ancients and their invited guests. Speeches, sentiments, toasts, etc., followed each other, this portion of the exercises extending into the evening hours, when the Company reluctantly separated.

This record, with its interesting incidents and portentous significance, cannot be more fittingly concluded than by giving some extracts from a well-written resume of the enterprise, the result of interviews with Colonel Walker, and published in the *Boston Herald* of July 31 :

The visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to England was one of unalloyed pleasure and a perfect success far beyond what was expected or hoped for. It was certain to be a notable occasion, but it broadened daily until it became an historic event fraught with international results. It was most unique in its character. The first military organization from the new world to visit the old world, the Company was the first, if not the only one, from any country to stand beneath its own flag, arms in hand, in the streets of London. A nation sent it forth with blessings, a kindred nation received it with cordial welcome. In that welcome joined men of every rank and every creed, political and religious, and to them all, too numerous for specific mention, our Company and our people owe heartfelt gratitude.

The result of this visit upon the relations of the two countries must be of the most beneficial character. The enthusiasm which attended our outgoing from home was supplemented by an equally enthusiastic welcome to our incoming abroad. From the moment we sighted British soil until the moment we bade adieu to it I did not hear a single word of hatred or dislike, or a single hostile criticism from a single British tongue. There was nothing but kindly smiles and words and hospitable acts. I mingled freely with all, anxious to know the real feelings surrounding us. I watched the crowds in the streets and in the theatres, conversed with many at clubs and in private houses, and never heard a discordant word.

What did all this exhibition of good will on both sides of the ocean mean? Simply that, underneath the show and the glitter, there is a deep-seated feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of both our peoples, each for the other, and a consciousness that war between us, unless for extremest cause, would be unjustifiable, patricidal, and a crime against common sense and mutual interests; that beneath passion or prejudice or the self-interest of a few, there is a calm, determined public conscience, which demands in national dealings mutual moderation, justice and fair play, and which, as it understands any question at issue, will rise in its might and see that fair play is accorded.

Was all this policy? Yes, the policy which makes men in private life courteous and kindly to each other, which recognizes the good in others and requires recognition in return, which yields a manly respect for the rights of others while asking a like respect for its own; a policy without bitterness, meanness, littleness, or selfishness, and which teaches a gospel of peace and



carries its teachings into its acts. Such a policy is praiseworthy, and as much a national as an individual necessity and duty.

Such was the policy, I believe, actuated Her Majesty, who has ever been an advocate of honorable peace between our two countries and him who so gracefully has called himself her senior subject, as well as of Britons in every walk of life, in their treatment of us during our stay among them. Rich must be the fruitage of such a policy, and most earnestly to be prayed for.

In this knitting together of peoples none have been brought closer than our two English-speaking ones. With so many points of contact and of divergence, neither can afford to press the self-respect of the other too far, neither can afford, by any act of passion, prejudice, or annoyance, to wound the pride of the other, for, as among individuals, so among nations, the time will come when submission to unjust aspersion of motives, taunting words or scornful acts will reach the limit, when the sword will leap from the scabbard and the arbitrament of war will supplant the arbitrament of peace. There are two sides to every question, and the recognition of that fact will do much toward finding the golden mien of peaceful settlement. We are both great enough to be generous and forbearing to each other. "God Save the Queen" and the "Star Spangled Banner" sound strong and grateful to the ear, because each voices an intense nationality, but none the less strong and grateful are they when we hear the sweeter undertone of an intense desire for peace with honor with all nations.

We are two nations, great enough to be magnanimous and honest in dealing with each other. One is proud of a history of a thousand years which has left its impress for good on the whole world, including ourselves. The other is equally proud of a marvelous growth in less than three centuries. Both histories are instinct with many of the same fundamental ideas. With our vast strength, our boundless wealth, our immense vitality, we are naturally sensitive, self-confident, and aggressive. Given these conditions, how easy it would be to bring on a conflict between us, was there not a judge in public opinion whose verdict for peace or war must be taken.

F. B. P.



## THE UNIFORM OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

Some years before there was so much interest regarding such matters, Major Asa Bird Gardiner, then Judge Advocate, U.S.A., published a little pamphlet with the above title. As there seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding on the subject, I have thought it might be well to put on record in a more accessible form, the result of his researches.

Contrary to the popular belief, blue and buff was not the uniform of the soldier of the Revolution. On Nov. 4, 1775, the Massachusetts Provincial Congress prescribed brown as the regulation color for the troop's clothing, the different regiments to be distinguished by their different colored facings. The Massachusetts troops, as far as possible, wore the brown coat during that year. The Connecticut troops in 1775 wore red coats, but changed them for brown the following year. On June 28, 1775, the New York Provincial Congress directed that the four New York infantry regiments be uniformed as follows:—

1st Regt., Blue with crimson cuffs and facings.

2d " Light brown with blue cuffs and facings.

3d " Grey with green cuffs and facings.

4th " Dark brown with scarlet cuffs and facings.

On July 16, 1775, Colonel John Lamb, commanding the New York Artillery Company of the Continental Army, requested that his men be allowed to wear blue with buff facings. This request was granted and they were the first troops to wear it.

In January 1776, Alexander Hamilton raised another company of artillery in New York and on the following 4th of March they were given permission to wear blue coats. The color of their facings is not known, but it was probably red.

In 1777 a law was passed that all artillery should wear blue coats with red trimmings, and such is the uniform of the United States Artillery today.

Previous to October 1779, the following are some of the uniforms worn by various organizations :—

9th Virginia, 5th Maryland, 13th & 9th Pennsylvania, U. S. Invalid Regiment, and 2d Canadian of the Line.	}	Brown, faced respectively with red, green, buff and white.
13th Virginia, 2d & 3d New Jersey, 3d & 11th Pennsylvania, and 7th Maryland of the Line.	}	Blue, faced respectively with yellow, red, and white.
6th Maryland of the Line.	}	Grey, faced with green, grey waistcoats and breeches.
1st & 3d South Carolina, 6th Virginia.	}	Black, faced with red.
1st Virginia, 5th South Carolina.	}	Buckskin hunting shirts and leggings. The officers of the latter wore red coats faced with black.
The Cavalry of the famous "Light Horse Harry Lee."	}	Short blue jackets, faced with white, white waistcoats and breeches blue.
4th Light Dragoons (Col. Stephen Moylan's Regiment).	}	Short green jackets, with red waistcoats, buckskin breeches and leather caps trimmed with bearskin. Earlier in the war they had worn scarlet coats.
3d Virginia Continentals, Nathan Hale's N. H. Regiment, and Levi Paulding's N. Y. Regiment.	}	Sky blue with pale blue and red fac- ings respectively.

On October 2, 1779, Washington issued an order that the infantry of the army should be uniformed as follows :—

New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	}	Blue faced with white and with white linings.
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	}	Blue faced with buff, with white linings.
Delaware Maryland	}	Blue faced with red, and white linings.

North Carolina } Blue faced with blue, button holes edged  
 South Carolina } with narrow white tape, buttons and  
 Georgia } linings white.

The Artillery and  
 Artillery Artificers  
 to wear—

} Blue faced with scarlet, scarlet linings,  
 yellow buttons, yellow bound hats,  
 coats to be edged with narrow tape  
 and buttonholes edged with the  
 same. The color of this tape is not  
 specified.

Light Dragoons

} Blue coats faced with white, white  
 buttons and linings, waistcoats and  
 breeches blue.

In October 1782, Washington prescribed uniforms for the whole army as follows:—

Cavalry and Infantry } Blue coats with red facings and  
 white linings.

Artillery } Blue coats faced and lined with scarlet.

This order was given in anticipation of an expected cargo of scarlet cloth from abroad, but the goods not forthcoming, on March 3, 1783, orders were issued that all light infantry troops should wear blue faced with white until further orders. No "further orders" came and this style of uniform became fixed, though a few regiments were able to get enough scarlet cloth to trim their coats and did so. I believe the *General* officers wore blue and buff nearly or quite throughout the war.

ARTHUR W. CLARK, M. D.

## Historical Societies.

### FORT MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society, founded March 1896, is located at North Adams, Mass., and although it is a new organization it has already about 160 members. Mr. S. W. Brayton is president of the Society, and Mr. F. S. Richardson is the librarian. Mrs. J. P. Goodrich, the secretary, reports that a subscription paper was issued in November (prior to the organization of this Society) and \$1,065 subscribed for the purpose of Fort Massachusetts site, one mile west of the city. The Society is a chartered organization and new members are coming in weekly. Collections of books, relics, curios, pictures, etc., are being made, and rooms have been secured in the city library building.

### CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY OF HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Society was held at Greenhurst, Friday, July 24. The attendance was retarded by the continuous rain of the morning. The following-named members and guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones, Elial F. Hall, Mrs. G. S. Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Flint Blanchard, W. W. Henderson, Obed Edson, Augustus Blood, Dr. H. R. Rogers, E. A. Bradshaw, Gen. G. P. Thruston, Mr. Kunkle.

A telegram was received from President H. C. Taylor, announcing that owing to sickness in his family, he would be prevented from attending.

Vice-President Flint Blanchard presided. Following the reading of record of last meeting and that of the reports of Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Henderson called the attention of the Society to the near approaching centennial of the settlement of the country, and the duty of soon making suitable preliminary preparations for that occasion. The subject after discussion was, on motion, referred to the executive committee.

The following-named were duly chosen members of the Society: J. A. Bonesteel, of the Peary geological expedition, Cassius E. Clark, Frank M.



Clark of Jamestown. On ballot, the following gentleman were duly elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Horace C. Taylor; first vice-president, Flint Blanchard; second vice-president Marcus Sackett; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Henderson; executive committee, Obed Edson, Daniel Sherman, Josephus H. Clark, Levant L. Mason, Sidney Jones, Mrs. Jane E. Clark, Mrs. Martha T. Henderson.

A recess followed, during which an excellent dinner was served which well sustained the high reputation of Greenhurst, under the management of Mr. Kelley.

At two P. M. the Society reconvened in the parlors, and first in order listened to the reading of an historic paper by Hon. O. Edson, entitled "The King's Eighth Regiment," which was highly applauded.

Dr. H. R. Rogers then presented one of his admirable papers upon "Electrical Science as related to the Solar System," his special subject being "The Sun Not What It Appears to Be," the reading of which was listened to with deep interest.

Gen. G. P. Thruston of Nashville followed in an entertaining and instructive archaeological discourse illustrated by several rare specimens of ancient aboriginal art in flint and shell, one of which, a ceremonial sceptre, is said to be the largest and most perfect now known, recently discovered and of deep interest to ethnologists.

Gen. Thruston is the author of an ably written and elaborately illustrated work, "The Antiquities of Tennessee," and as vice-president of the State Historical Society has prosecuted extensive researches in that State and elsewhere, and has acquired a costly and varied private collection relating to this interesting department of primitive history. The thanks of the Society were voted to Gen. Thruston, Dr. Rogers, and Mr. Edson for their valuable contributions.

On motion of Mr. Henderson the deep sympathy and regret of the members present were voted the Rev. W. L. Hyde, on account of his serious sickness and absence, these sentiments to be conveyed by Dr. Rogers.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. W. HENDERSON, *Secretary*.

THE LINNÆON SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — This Society held its monthly meeting at Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday, June 27, when quite a number of donations were received, for both the museum and library. Mrs. A. F. Eby read a paper on the "Burdock and Thistle Family of Plants"; Mrs. L. D. Bell read a transcript on the "Tobacco Plant," from an old botanical work over a hundred years old; S. M. Sener, Esq., read a highly interesting paper on "Loral History as Found in Old Wills," being a resume of such historical items as the writer came across in a careful examination of all the wills on record in Lancaster County from 1729 to 1800. The Society adjourned until the last Saturday in September.

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met and reorganized, at Lancaster, Pa., on June 5, by electing the following officers: President, George Steinman; vice-presidents, Samuel Evans and Joseph C. Walker; secretary F. R. Diffenderfer; corresponding secretary, W. W. Griest; librarian, S. M. Sener, Esq. (No. 124 N. Prince street, Lanc., Pa.); treasurer, B. C. Atlee, Esq.; executive committee, Hon. W. H. Hensel, ex-Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Horace L. Haldeman, Adam Geist, Rev. C. B. Shultz, Miss Marianna Gibbons, J. W. Yocum, R. M. Reilly, Esq., Peter C. Hiller, Hon. Esaias Billingsfelt. Interesting historical papers were read as follows: "Nomenclature of Lancaster County Township," by Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbs; "Reminiscences of Conestoga Township," by Caspar Hiller; "Chicques Iron Furnace," by H. L. Haldeman. An adjournment was then made to September 5, when papers will be read as follows: "Ann Henry, Lancaster County's Only Woman Treasurer," by George Steinman; "The Acadians in Lancaster County," by S. M. Sener, Esq.; "Baron William Henry Steigel," by J. H. Seiling, M. D.

## BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Marshall P. Wilder Hall, New England Historic Genealogical Society's House, Somerset street, Boston, on June 17. Prayer was offered by Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Lexington. Hon. Frederick W. Lincoln, President of the Association, delivered the annual address. M. Gaston de Sahune Lafayette was elected an honorary member of the Association.

## Military Societies.

### SOCIETY OF THE CININNATI:



**DELAWARE SOCIETY.**—The annual stated meeting of the Delaware State Society was held on the morning of July 4, at Wilmington, Del., in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society. Judge Wales of the United States Court and President of the time-honored Cincinnati Society, presided.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain of the Society, Bishop Coleman, after which the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, also communications from different members of the Society in Tennessee, Missouri and Mississippi, whom the distance prevented from at-

tending; as well as a cablegram from General J. Meredith Read of Paris, France.

This being the first meeting since that of the General Society in Philadelphia in May last when the Delaware Cincinnati made application through its delegates for recognition, great interest necessarily attached to the proceedings; the Delaware Society having been then provisionally recognized by the General body, subject to final approval at the next meeting in 1899.

Several important changes were made in the by-laws of the Society, in relation to the eligibility of applicants for membership, and the following additional members were elected, after a careful examination of their claims and evidences thereof, by the Standing Committee, viz: General David Deaderick Anderson, of Knoxville, Tenn., eldest lineal descendant of Major Joseph Anderson, an original member of the Delaware Cincinnati; James Galbraith Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pa., eldest lineal descendant of Captain Enoch Anderson of the Delaware Regiments and brother of

Major Joseph Anderson; Andrew Lewis Anderson, M. D., of Rhea Springs, Tenn., representative of Lieutenant Thomas Anderson of the Delaware Line and a brother likewise of the preceding officers; Professor Nathan Crook Twining, of Riverside, Cal., representative of Lieutenant Nathaniel Twining of the Maryland Line; Allan Thomson Sangston, of Philadelphia, representing Captain Henry Duff and John Price Hyatt, of Wilmington, Del., representing Lieutenant John Vance Hyatt; both the latter officers being of the Delaware Line and like all the preceding named, original members of the Delaware Cincinnati Society when founded in 1783. The following were also elected hereditary members on the rolls: Rodney Macdonough, eldest lineal descendant of Major Thomas Macdonough, of Colonel Haslet's Delaware Regiment; Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Esq., of Philadelphia, eldest lineal descendant of Lieutenant Joseph Jaquett of the Pennsylvania Line who was killed at the battle on Long Island, N. Y., August 27, 1776; General John Meredith Read, Ex-United States Minister to Greece, and now a resident of Paris, France, the representative of Commodore Thomas Read of the Pennsylvania State and also of the Continental Navy, and an original member of the Pennsylvania Cincinnati; and Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, United States Army, a resident of Germantown, Pa., and the eldest representative of Lieutenant John Rudolph of the Pennsylvania Continental Line. The two latter named members were transferred from the honorary roll of the Society by reason of their recognized claim to representation on the hereditary list through a qualified ancestor.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary members: Reverends Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Robert Atkinson Mayo, of Philadelphia, Pa., the former a lineal descendant of Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Hayden of the Connecticut Line and the latter a lineal descendant of Captain James Montgomery of the Continental Navy and an original member of the Pennsylvania Cincinnati, as well as of Colonel Charles Pope of the Delaware Regiment and who is already represented in the Society. Also Major James Patriot Wilson Neill, United States Army, a lineal descendant of Colonel Henry Neill of the Delaware State Troops in the Revolution.

It will be seen from the foregoing list that the Society is not only prospering, but from the character of its membership, has taken a high standard in its requirements of eligibility, as required. Measures were also adopted towards the investment of the Society's permanent fund, which is growing rapidly, in order to secure a revenue therefrom, sufficient for the organization's current needs.

The Secretary reported among other matters of interest, a recent discovery of the manuscript reports of Captain Enoch Anderson of the Delaware Line, giving a detailed account of the services of the two

Regiments (Haslet's and Hall's), through the Revolution, particularly at Brandywine, Germantown and other actions in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Inasmuch as Scharf in his History of Delaware states there are very few, if any, records of the services of Colonel Hall's Regiment at this time and which if found would be invaluable, it must be apparent the securing of these papers is a matter of congratulation to all Delawareans. By them, for instance, it appears the Delaware Regiment did *not*, as hitherto supposed, winter at Valley Forge in 1777-78, but, with the Maryland troops and Hazen's Continental Regiment, (all being under the command of General Smallwood), was quartered at Wilmington, Delaware.

Two additional finds were also reported: the orations delivered before the original Delaware Society by Surgeon James Tilton and Captain Edward Roche, at Wilmington and Dover, in 1790 and 1791, respectively. The former officer was the first President; the latter the Treasurer and afterwards Secretary of the Society in Delaware.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation to the Society by Captain Bellas, (through whose efforts, mainly, the Delaware Society was reorganized), of a gavel made out of the wooden platform on which Washington stood when inaugurated President of the United States for his second term, in the old Senate Chamber in Congress Hall in Philadelphia, March 4, 1793. The head of the gavel, which is elaborately mounted with silver, bears the following inscription:

"This gavel is made from the platform on which  
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON stood when inaugurated  
President of the United States, in Congress Hall  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1793."

The handle bears the following on a band below the Cincinnati laurel wreath in silver:

"Presented by  
Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army  
to the

DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,  
July 4, 1896."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Leonard Eugene Wales, vice-president, Col. McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C., secretary, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., treasurer, Philip Howell White, (late U. S. N.), assistant secretary, John Osgood Platt, assistant treasurer, Samuel Seay Roche, chaplain, Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL.D.

The Standing Committee consists of the officers and the following additional members: Hon. James W. Latimer, Newell Kirkwood Kennon, Henry Geddes Banning, Thomas David Pearce, William Henry Kirkpatrick and Rodney Macdonough.



After the meeting the members were handsomely entertained by Judge Wales at his residence with an elaborate dinner, at which only the two standard toasts of the Society were given; "To the memory of General George Washington," and "The prosperity and long life of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati"—the former according to time-honored usage, being drunk standing and in silence.

Among those present were Judges Latimer and Wales, Bishop Coleman, Captain Bellas, Dr. John Patten Wales, Jacob Bowman McKennan, the grandson of Capt. William McKennan, the first Secretary of the Society, Newell Kirkwood Kennon, Esq., (the lineal descendant of the gallant Maj. Robert Kirkwood), Thomas D. Pearce, Phillip H. White, William H. Kirkpatrick, Henry Geddes Banning, Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Capt. S. Rodmond Smith, Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Esq., and John Osgood Platt.

**NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY.**—The Society met in annual session July 4, at the residence of Maj. Chas. L. Davis in this city, where, after a business meeting, they partook of a bountiful lunch. Among the members present were Col. Wilson G. Lamb of Williamston, N. C., and John C. Daves of Baltimore, President and Treasurer of the Society, and, as guests, Hon. Theo. F. Davidson, Dr. S. W. Battle, and Dr. Geo. A. Mebane. The Secretary, Jas. Iredell McRee of Richmond, Va., was prevented from attending by sickness in his family.

The following toasts were proposed: "The President of the United States," "The Memory of Washington," "The Commonwealth of North Carolina," "The Memory of the Founders of the Society," "The Heroes and Statesmen of the Revolution," "The Women of the Revolution."

After lunch the members of the Society took a drive to Butmore House, and in the evening they dined with Major Davis.

Besides hearing the reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the delegates to the triennial meeting of the General Society at Philadelphia, in May last, by-laws, corresponding with those of the Massachusetts Society, were adopted, and the following resolutions were passed:

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. Marion Butler, Senator from North Carolina, for his successful efforts in securing the passage, by the United States Senate, of an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of monuments to Gen. Francis Nash and Lieut.-Col. Wm. Lee Davidson, of the North Carolina Continental Line, and we respectfully request him to use his best endeavors to have the same passed by the House of Representatives.

Several new members were admitted to the Society, and the following elected: President, Wilson G. Lamb; vice-president, Jas. Iredell McRee;

secretary, Maj. Chas. L. Davis; assistant secretary, Maj. Graham Daves; treasurer, John C. Daves.

The next meeting of the Society will be at Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1897.

**NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.**—The State Society met at Elberon, N. J., on July 4, for its annual election and dinner. The following officers were elected: Gen. William Scudder Stryker, president; William Bowen Buck, vice-president; Wessel Ten Broeck Stout Imlay, secretary; William McKnight Reckless, assistant secretary; James Wall Schureman Campbell, treasurer; Franklin Davenport Howell, assistant treasurer; Rev. Samuel Moore Shute, D. D., chaplain. Over sixty members and guests were present at the dinner, among the latter being Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, Rev. Dr. Potter, president of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., William Nelson, Paterson, N. J., secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, Hon. Samuel G. Thompson and Dr. Persifer Frazer, both of Philadelphia, and Chancellor McGill of New Jersey. Addresses were made by several of the above-named gentlemen, as well as by General Stryker, the President of the Society.

**MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.**—The regular annual meeting, the 113th, of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati to elect officers and to partake of the usual dinner was held at the Parker House, Boston, on July 4.

About forty of the members, most of them white-haired, dignified gentlemen, were present when Hon. Winslow Warren tapped his gavel on the table. So well had he wielded the ebony that when the election of a president for the coming year was in order he was unanimously retained in the chair.

The other officers elected were: Vice-president, Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould; secretary, David Greene Haskins, Jr.; treasurer, Gamaliel Bradford; assistant secretary, John Homans, 2d; assistant treasurer, Wm. F. Jones; standing committee, Edward S. Mosley, Alexander Williams, Benjamin Lincoln, John Collins Warren, Rev. James Gardner Vose, D. D., Charles Upham Bell, Thornton K. Lothrop, John G. Heywood, John C. Palfrey, Frederick A. Whitwell, Hon. Roger Wolcott, Horatio A. Lamb.

As delegates to the triennial meeting of the General Society were chosen: Benjamin Apthorp Gould, David Greene Haskins, Jr., Wm. F. Jones, Roger Wolcott, Thornton K. Lothrop. Alternates, John Homans, 2d., Lieut.-Col. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., Charles P. Trumbell, Emery A. Lawrence, Amherst A. Alden. Charles Upham Bell was chosen member of the Executive Committee of the General Society.

The membership of the Society was increased by six, the new members being Robert F. Bradford of Kansas City, Mo., L. Frank Arnold of Somerville, William H. Dearborn of New York City, Frank B. Felt of Boston, Frank V. Wright of Salem, and Hon. Moorfield Storey of Boston. James F. Pratt of Chicago was elected to membership, but was not present to join the Society.

After the business meeting, the Society adjourned to the banquet hall, where the President, Hon. Winslow Warren, acted as toastmaster. There were no invited guests. After-dinner speeches were made by Hon. Moorfield Story and Hon. Roger Wolcott.

Among the well known men present, in addition to those already mentioned, were: Prentiss Cummings, Charles W. Sever and Charles T. Wild, one of the oldest members.

One of the chief objects of interest at the meeting, as it is at all meetings, was the Secretary's book, an ancient tome, in which have been recorded the minutes of the Society from its foundation, June 9, 1783. On the fly leaf is inscribed the seal "*Esto Perpetua*," and the name of the Order. There are still blank pages enough to hold the records of many more of the annual Fourth of July meetings which are to come.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.—The annual election of officers of this Society, at its annual meeting at the Bellevue Hotel in Philadelphia, on July 4, resulted in the re-election of the former officers of the Society. Colonel John Biddle Porter was elected assistant secretary to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Harris Ulric Sproat to the position of treasurer. This list of officers is as follows: President, Maj. William Wayne; vice-president, Richard Dale; treasurer, Harris Ulric Sproat; assistant treasurer, William Macpherson Horner; secretary, Francis M. Caldwell; assistant secretary, Col. John Biddle Porter.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society was held at Delmonico's on July 4, Gen. John Cochrane presiding.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. John Cochrane; vice-president, William Green Ward; secretary, Nicholas Fish; treasurer, Charles Albert Hoyt; assistant treasurer, John Alexander Rutherford; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Mancius Holmes Hutton, D. D.; physician, Dr. Thomas M. L. Chrystie. Delegates, John Cochrane, Mancius Holmes Hutton, John Barnes Varick, James Stevenson Van Cortlant, and Talbot Olyphant. Trustee, William Linn Kelse.

The following members were elected: John Kearney Rodgers, Charles Scott McKnight, Philip Schuyler, Charles Robert Wilson, Daniel Winslow, Charles Hutchinson Thompson, McDougall Hawkes, Dickinson Van Vorst, William Anthony Hoffin, and Edward N. Dickerson. Lunch was served after the business meeting was concluded.

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society was held at Newport, July 4th. Col. Asa B. Gardiner, of New York, the Secretary, read a long and interesting report, in which he referred to the members who had died during the year.

Among the recommendations adopted were those to remove the bodies of Col. Christopher Green and his aid, Ezra Flag, from the common grave

in which they were buried in Westchester county, N. Y., after being murdered in the Revolution, and bring them to Rhode Island, interring them here or in Providence, and erecting a suitable monument, their grave having been hitherto unmarked.

There were also recommendations to work with the Legislature for the changing of the field of the State flag from blue, as at present, back to white, as prescribed by Congress in 1780.

The following officers were elected: President, Hon. Nathaniel Green, M. D., LL. D.; vice president, Hon. Henry Edward Turner, M. D.; secretary, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D.; assistant secretary, Thomas Arnold Peirce; treasurer, William Denhon King; assistant treasurer, Hon. Horatio Rodgers, L. L. D.

In the evening the Society dined at the Ocean House. The toasts at the banquet were responded to by Governor Lippitt, J. A. Stevens, J. M. Addeman, and A. Perry, of Rhode Island; Col. R. Loder, in command at Fort Adams; Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., President of the Naval War College; E. W. Rogers, A. R. Parsons, H. T. Drowne, Gen. James M. Varnum, of New York, and A. Brooks Fry, of Boston.

#### MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION:



The seventh annual convention of the Legion was held in Boston, on June 16, 17 and 18. The following officers from Massachusetts arranged the programme for the convention: Col. Francis S. Hesseltine, chairman of executive committee; Gen. Adlebert Ames, chairman finance committee; Gen. Hazard Stevens, chairman reception committee; Col. Carle A. Woodruff, U. S. A., chairman banquet and excursion committee; Col. Gardner C. Hawkins, secretary.

The following sub-committee arranged the details; reception, Gen. Hazard Stevens, Gen. Adlebert Ames, Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Col. S. E. Pingree, Col. Carl A. Woodruff, Major John M. Deane; finance, Gen. Adlebert Ames, Gen. Hazard Stevens, Col. F. S. Hesseltine, Capt. E. N. Whittier, Capt. H. W. Downs, Capt. Charles D. Copp, Capt. S. E. Howard, treasurer.

On Tuesday, June 16, the companions of the Legion were given a reception at the American House, where they were welcomed by acting Gov. Roger Wolcott, and Mayor Josiah Quincy. Later in the evening a reception was tendered to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., which was attended by officers of the Army and Navy, and distinguished citizens of Boston, as the guests of the Legion. The seventh annual convention was held on the 17th, in Faneuil Hall, and was presided over by the com-

mander, Col. Chas. M. Betts of Philadelphia, and with him on the platform were M. A. Dillon of Washington, F. M. Whitman of Boston, J. R. O'Beirne, charity commissioner; Col. James Quinlan, Ira Stout and Judge Advocate J. H. Cook of New York, past, senior and junior, commanders. Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles entered the hall after the business had begun. He wore a civilian suit, and from under the lapel of his coat shone the bronze medal which he won for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Chancellorsville.

When the time came for the election of officers, Col. F. S. Hesseltine presented the name of General Miles to the convention as the commander of the Legion. The election was made unanimous by vote of the adjutant, the comrades rising to their feet, waving their hats and cheering lustily. General Miles was escorted to the platform amid cheers.

"I feel it a great honor," he said, "to be selected as the leader of this organization; champions among champions; conspicuous heroes in a heroic cause, who have been justly honored by Congress for heroism in great battles. From two millions of brave men you have been selected to receive the highest honor that the United States can confer. When I look into your faces and at the medals on your breasts I recall the terrible scenes of war in which we all took part. It is certainly an honor to be a member of this Legion, and I feel that you have paid me the highest possible compliment I could earn."

T. S. Peck, adjutant general of Vermont, was elected senior commander; Bartholomew Diggins, who served under Farragut, junior vice-commander, and James Miller of Philadelphia, chaplain.

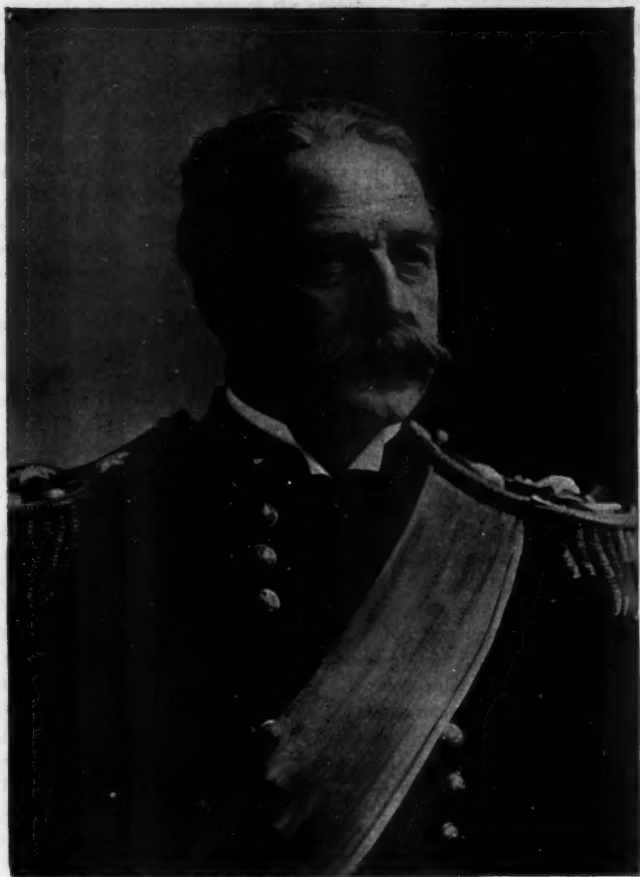
Preceding the election the regular routine business was transacted.

When the question that created so much discussion at the last reunion — the change in the name of the organization — came up for consideration, it brought out a variety of opinions. Many members desire to add the word "Congress" in some way to distinguish the wearers (as one of the veterans said) from brave policemen or good marksmen, the present title being one that is frequently appropriated.

At the close of the business session Capt. S. E. Howard of West Newton, on behalf of the Boston committee, presented the Legion a handsome white silk banner, suitably inscribed and bearing an illuminated medal in the centre. This gift was accepted by General Miles in a graceful speech, who said that the banner would always be a reminder of the loyalty, patriotism and hospitality of Boston.

At 1 o'clock by courtesy of Mayor Quincy, the Companions and their friends, as the guests of the City of Boston, enjoyed a trip down the harbor on the *J. Putnam Bradley* which left Eastern avenue wharf soon after 1 o'clock, and steamed directly to Fort Warren, where Lieut.-Col. Woodruff and other officers of the fort were in waiting to receive General Miles and other members of the Legion.





*By courtesy of the Boston Journal.*

MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A.  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.

General Miles received the honor of a salute of 15 guns as he stepped upon the wharf and shook hands with Colonel Woodruff, who, by the way, is also a wearer of a Medal of Honor. The General was shown over the fort by the Commander, taking special note of the new work in progress on the fortifications. Two detachments from the 1st infantry, M. V. M., were at work on a couple of the big guns, and a moment's attention was bestowed upon them, but they kept right along attending to business.

While General Miles was inspecting the fortifications, the remainder of the party scattered all over the fort and examined it to their heart's content, and, after being photographed, all found their way back to the steamer, which returned to the city, reaching its wharf at four o'clock. A substantial lunch was served on the boat on the down trip, and the visitors to the City expressed themselves as much pleased with the trip and its revelations of the beauties of Boston harbor.

The banquet in the evening, given by the citizens of Boston, in honor of Gen. Miles and other members of the Legion, was a notable one. Nearly 300 men sat around the tables, 114 of whom wore the badge of the Legion, and the names of nearly all stand for records of bravery in the Civil War.

At eight o'clock the banquet was begun. Gen. Miles sat in the presiding officer's place, and on either side of him were Mayor Josiah Quincy, Col. Henry A. Thomas, private secretary to the Governor, Col. Carle A. Woodruff, U. S. A., Rev. Dr. Arthur Little, Col. Theodore A. Dodge, Senior Vice-commander of the Loyal Legion, Rev. Edward A. Horton, Charles Francis Adams, Col. Charles M. Betts of Philadelphia, Mr. John C. Ropes, Col. M. A. Dillon, organizer and Past Commander of the Medal of Honor Legion, and now for thirty years in the treasury department in Washington, and Col. F. S. Hesseltine, chairman of the banquet committee.

Among those at the table were: Ex-Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, ex-Gov. Pingree of Vermont, Col. Joseph Parsons, pension agent in Boston; Maj. Merrill, insurance commissioner; Col. Josiah Benton, Jr., Lowell M. Maxham, Col. Ferris and Maj. Davis of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Col. Samuel Adams Drake of Kennebunk, Me., Gen. Adelbert Ames, John Shepard, Samuel Little, president of the West End Street Railway Company; Capt. Hunt, Junior Vice-commander of the Loyal Legion; Capt. Wilson, U.S.N., Arnold A. Rand, John E. Thayer, A. Shuman, Wallace L. Pierce, Col. Charles F. Sprague, Gen. O'Beirne of New York, Stephen N. Bond, Col. Ingalls of Boston, and J. Manchester Hayes of Augusta, Me.

The spirit of the gathering was distinctly patriotic. There was a good deal of eloquent talk, and orchestra and vocal music and hearty applause. Old times were touched upon continually, and whenever some instance familiar to all, or some noted soldier was mentioned, the dining-room resounded with cheers. The naval and military development of the United

States was discussed with great earnestness and with predictions of its future supremacy and, above all, every speaker paid his most happy compliments to the chief guest of the evening.

Gen. Miles presided and Col. F. S. Hesselstine officiated as toastmaster. Gen. Miles introduced the first speaker, C. F. Adams, in this brief fashion:

"It is customary in England to drink to the toast 'The Queen' in silence. I will introduce C. F. Adams to respond to the toast, 'The President.'"

Mr. Adams's remarks were confined almost entirely to a eulogy of Gen. Miles. His recollection of Gen. Miles's career he declared, rather eclipsed his recollection of the President.

Col. H. A. Thomas responded to the toast, "The Commonwealth." He said: "There are moments when great souls live whole decades. I am speaking to about 400 men who have received medals of honor from the United States Government for deeds of heroism, because they imperilled their lives in the defence of their country."

Col. Thomas paid an eloquent tribute to the old Bay State and her soldiers. "You have invested the flag with a personality so glorious that for ages to come men will be ready to fight for it."

Mayor Quincy was called on to respond to "The City of Boston." He rejoiced in being able to greet in their new President so distinguished a Major General of the United States. He eulogized Gen. Miles as possessing natural military genius.

Maj. Woodruff spoke for "The Army." He said that the regular army will never forget the work of the volunteers from '61 to '65. The army had its birth contemporaneously with the nation. The speaker declared that he intends to get a bicycle, following the glorious example of the General of the army. "It may not be known to you, gentlemen, but the General and I have the same birthdays. We are nearer, you see, than you imagined. We might have been twins." Maj. Woodruff related amusing reminiscences of the war.

A telegram of regrets was here read from Gen. Shaler. Congressman A. J. Cummings responded to "The Navy." Congressman Cummings declared that from the days of Salamis to the present the navy has been a most important factor in this history of a nation. He expressed his firm belief in the building up of our own navy. When he entered Congress this country stood seventeenth in rank as a naval power. "Now it stands seventh," he said, "and it is my hope that before many years it will rank second, where it belongs."

The speaker traced the naval power in history from the defeat of Xerxes to the victories of Bainbridge, Hull, and Stewart against England, and the Federal fleets in the Civil War over the Rebels. "The navy has often saved the army, but the army has never saved the navy," he said.

He eulogized Gen. Miles as a volunteer. Rehearsing the particulars of his own fight for six battleships in the present Congress, he declared amidst great applause that "in case of war with Spain the Indiana and her sister ships could take Havana and Moro Castle in six days."

The other speakers and topics were Rev. Arthur Little, "Bunker Hill, the day we celebrate"; Rev. E. A. Horton, "Medal of Honor"; Col. T. A. Dodge, "The Loyal Legion"; Col. D. R. Ballou, "G. A. R."; "The Merchants," Col. A. A. Pope; "The Irish Brigade," Col. Edward M. Knox of New York; Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, "Our Past Commanders"; Col. J. P. Postels, "The Ladies." The banquet hall was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting. An orchestra and male quartet furnished music.

The following day the companions were the guests of Mayor Quincy at the City Hall, where they were photographed; after which carriages were taken and various places of interest in the city and suburbs were visited, including Bunker Hill.

In the evening the companions and friends visited the theatre, thus terminating the re-union.

The convention was one of the most enjoyable and successful that the Legion ever held, and the Committee of Arrangements deserved great praise for the excellent manner in which the program of the convention was carried out.

In general order number 1, dated at Washington, D. C., July 22, the Commander, General Miles, announced the following appointments:

Adjutant, John Tweedale, Washington, D. C.; Quartermaster, James R. Durham, Washington, D. C.; Judge Advocate, Moses A. Luce, San Diego, Cal.; Inspector, Edmund Rice, U. S. A., Atlanta, Ga.; Surgeon, Jacob F. Raub, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Historian, Charles M. Betts, Philadelphia, Pa. Executive Committee: Charles H. Smith, Chairman, Washington, D. C.; Adelbert Ames, Lowell, Mass.; St. Clair A. Mulholland, Philadelphia, Pa.; Amos J. Cummings, New York, N. Y.; William L. Hill, Portsmouth, N. H.

In the same order the appointment of the following companions as Aides to the Commander, was announced: William Halford, Vallejo, Cal.; William J. Palmer, Colorado Springs, Col.; George E. Albee, Westville, Conn.; S. Rodmond Smith, Elsmere, Del.; Llewellyn G. Estes, Washington, D. C.; John F. Chase, St. Petersburg, Fla.; William G. Stephens, Chicago, Ill.; William W. Kendall, Jasper, Ind.; Henry I. Smith, Mason City, Ia.; Henry H. Taylor, Burlingame, Kan.; Joseph S. Smith, Bangor, Maine; Jacob R. Tucker, Baltimore, Md.; Gardner C. Hawkins, Boston, Mass.; John G. K. Ayers, Three Rivers, Mich.; Alonzo H. Pickle, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; George Wilhelm, Greenville, Miss.; Oliver Hughes, Macon, Mo.; Alexander Shaler, Ridgefield, N.

J.; Alexander M. Beattie, Lancaster, N. H.; William G. Tracy, Syracuse, N. Y.; Howell B. Treat, Painsville O.; H. B. Compson, Portland, Ore.; Martin E. Scheibner, Reading, Penn.; William Y. Avery, Warwick, N. J.; Ira H. Evans, Austin, Texas; William Y. W. Ripley, Rutland, Vt.; William H. Barringer, Hadley, W. Va.; John W. Conway, St. John, Wash.; James Thompson, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Alexander S. Capehart, Brussels, Belgium.

#### MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES:

**OHIO COMMANDERY.** The companions of the Commandery kept open house in the banquet hall of the Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio, on July 22. The doors were kept open during the entire day, and Capt. F. H. Kendall and Generals Barnett and Elwell remained there during the greater part of the day and evening to receive the many distinguished centennial guests who called. Among the visitors were Major McKinley, Senator Sherman, Governor Bushnell and staff, Senator Hawley, Governor Coffin, of Connecticut; General Russell Hastings, of the Bermudas; ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, and George D. Raper, of Rockford, Ill., the songster of the Loyal Legion.

The gathering was strictly informal during the day. Several tables were set in the hall at which the guests were invited to partake of a lunch. Major McKinley, of course, was the center of attraction and every guest that called shook his hand and greeted him as the next President. The tall and familiar figure of Senator Sherman was also noticed by every caller. Several times the crowd joined in giving cheers for McKinley.

During the day Senator Hawley developed considerable of a reputation as a story teller, and a group of people that gathered around him for a short time previous to the parade were kept in constant laughter. In the evening there was another gathering, principally of the younger members of the Order. They were seated around a long banquet table and were all in full dress. Later in the evening informal and impromptu addresses were made by a number of the members.

**OREGON COMMANDERY.** An informal reception was tendered by companions of the Commandery, at the rooms of the Commercial Club, Portland, July 22, to Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee and officers of the flagship Philadelphia, who are Companions of the Order. Like all such unconventional functions, the reception proved a great success. It was a mingling of officers of the army and navy, who had braved the dangers of war, or the sons of those whose patriotism had caused their names to be enrolled among the defenders of the Union.

There were no set speeches, no addresses of welcome, but good cheer





prevailed on every hand, as the officers met and recounted their experiences in the civil war, laughingly joking over scenes of the internecine strife of 30 years ago. During the evening, a collation was served under the superintendence of Mr. Louis E. Martinez, steward of the Commercial Club. Among the guests present was Maj. A. F. Sears, who wore as a boutonniere the colors of Peru, red and white. Those present were:

Rear Admiral, L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N.; Capt. C. S. Cotton; Lieut. C. S. Phelps, Surgeon, J. A. Hawkes, Paymaster, W. J. Thompson, Chief Engineer J. A. Lowe, all of the flagship Philadelphia. The members of the Commandery present were: Col. T. M. Anderson, Maj. A. F. Sears, Capt. J. E. Lombard, Engineer P. G. Eastwick, Lieut. William Kapus, Lieut. Edward Martin, Capt. B. B. Tuttle, Capt. J. A. Sladen, Col. James Jackson, Maj. S. R. Harrington, Lieut. W. S. Newbury, Maj. W. M. Cake, Capt. Eugene Clark, Col. F. M. Coxe, Capt. J. McE. Hyde, Maj. G. S. Wilson, Chaplain R. C. Brant, Col. W. H. Jordan, Maj. D. L. Hall, Mr. H. M. Cake, Mr. John Gibbon, Mr. W. C. Avery.

#### SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812:

**GENERAL SOCIETY.**—The first biennial meeting of the Society was held June 19, in the general officers' rooms, Second Regiment Armory, Broad Street, Philadelphia.

It was the first meeting of the General Society in more than forty years which was not held in the Senate Chamber of the old United States Capitol building.

Among the General officers present were: John Cadwalader, President General; Col. John Biddle Porter, one of the Vice-president's General; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., Secretary General; George Horace Burgin, M. D., Surgeon General, all of the Pennsylvania Society; Albert

Kimberly Hadel, M. D., Registrar General, and James Edward Carr, Jr., both of the Maryland Society.

The various branch societies represented were: Pennsylvania, Charles Williams, James Watts Mercur, J. V. P. Turner; Massachusetts, Rodney Macdonough; Maryland, Edwin Warfield, President, Samuel E. Hill, John Mason Dulaney, James D. Iglehart, M. D., C. Hopewell Warner; District of Columbia, Professor Marcus Benjamin and J. Elfreth Watkins. The last named branch was admitted to the General Society June 18 an application having been signed by fourteen members.

The General Society now has branches in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland, as well as in the District of Columbia.

Resolutions were passed expressing regret at the death of Commander



Felix McCurley, U. S. N., of the Maryland Society, and several changes in the constitution were acted upon.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Among these was a proposed amendment regarding membership. As it exists at present the constitution provides that in case of the failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in the War of 1812, one collateral descendant, who is deemed worthy, may be admitted to represent the said participant. To this the following amendment was proposed:

"Provided always, that such representation shall be limited to the descendant of either a brother or sister of the participant in the war, in right of whose services application for membership is made."

An interesting discussion of this proposed amendment took place. The delegates from the Maryland Society vigorously opposed it, because the latter State organization restricts its membership to direct descendants, those descended collaterally from participants in the War of 1812 not being eligible. The members of the Maryland Society, it is said, are anxious to have the same rule prevail in the General Society, and so far prevailed that it was finally decided to lay the matter over until 1898, when the General Society will next meet in Baltimore.

A resolution was passed to petition Congress to purchase land in the Maumee Valley, Ohio, for the purpose of properly interring there the remains of those massacred in the War of 1812.

The report of the Secretary General, Captain Bellas, besides reporting the recent issue of a new Register of Membership of all the State Societies contained among other matters of interest, the statement that he had received portions of oak from the U. S. frigate "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides,") and from the "Lawrence" and "Niagara" of Perry's fleet on Lake Erie in his memorable victory of September 10, 1813, for manufacture into a gavel for the use of the presiding officer of the Society at its meetings. The wood was the gift of Rear Admiral F. A. Roe, U. S. N., and Cyrus K. Remington, of Buffalo, N. Y., both members of the Society. In the report made by Registrar General Hadel he requested each State society to designate some day in the year in which something of note in the War of 1812 could be appropriately celebrated.

Steps were taken toward the formation of a Society of 1812 in the Champlain Valley, to be composed of descendants of New York and Vermont soldiers who participated in the battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain. Among the delegates was Rodney Macdonough, a lineal descendant of Commodore Macdonough, of Lake Champlain fame.

The following officers were elected: president general, John Cadwalader, of the Pennsylvania Society; vice-presidents general, Col. John Biddle Porter, of the Pennsylvania Society; J. E. Carr, Jr., Maryland; F. T. Beatty, M. D., Massachusetts; Col. George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A.,

Connecticut; Orlando W. Aldrich, Ph.D., LL.D., Ohio; Charles Page Bryan, Illinois, and Admiral F. A. Roe, U. S. N., of the Society of District of Columbia; secretary general, Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A.; assistant secretary general, Frederick Bacon Philbrook, of the Massachusetts Society; treasurer general, A. Floyd Delafield, of the Connecticut Society; assistant treasurer general, William Porter Adams, of the Illinois Society; registrar general, Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D.; surgeon general, George Horace Burgin, M. D.; judge advocate general, Charles Henry Murray, of the Pennsylvania Society; chaplain general, Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., Bishop of Delaware. Executive Committee — Robert Adams, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Society; J. D. Iglehart, M. D., of the Maryland Society; Harry Parker Ward, of the Ohio Society; Charles Cromwell, of the Illinois Society; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, of the Connecticut Society; Rodney Macdonough, of the Massachusetts Society, and Professor Marcus Benjamin, of the Society of the District of Columbia.

At the conclusion of the meeting the officers and delegates of the General Society were photographed in a group in front of the armory.

In the evening a tea party was held by the United Service Club, at 228 South Broad street.

NEW YORK SOCIETY. — According to notice published in nearly or quite all of the newspapers of the Champlain Valley, a meeting was held at the Court House in Plattsburgh on July 4, for the organization of "The Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New York." It was fitting that the meeting should be held on Independence Day, as the result of the War of 1812 was a second and even more emphatic declaration of independence on the part of the colonies.

A goodly number of the descendants were present and all enthusiastically in favor of the move. Mr. Henry Harmon Noble, assistant State Historian, explained the objects of the meeting and the workings of the Society and entertained the meeting with many interesting historical facts connected with the second war for independence. About twenty-five signified their desire to become members and their formal applications will be filed as soon as they can be made out, when the active work of the Society will go on. This Society will be under the jurisdiction of the General Society of the War of 1812, of which, the headquarters are in Philadelphia.

Articles of incorporation were filed at once and the Society has been incorporated by the Secretary of State.

Henry K. Averill, Jr., who has labored assiduously for this object for a number of years, was elected president; Henry D. Graves, George H. Beckwith, George Comstock Baker and Hiram Walworth, vice-presidents,

Sylvester B. Miller, secretary; Henry Harmon Noble, registrar; Col. George F. Nichols, historian, and Nathan H. Jones, treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.—The exercises in Independence Square on July 4, were under the auspices of the Society of the War of 1812, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They began with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the United German Singing Societies, numbering about 1000 voices, and 500 children from the public schools, who were dressed in white and carried in their hands small American flags. The chorus was led by Victor Herbert, and the accompaniment was played by united bands of about 100 performers. There were fully 5000 people gathered in the square to witness the exercises, and they blended their voices in the singing of the patriotic hymn. The grand stand was filled with members of the Society of the War of 1812, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the Sons of the Revolution, the Loyal Legion and other patriotic societies.

Among the members of the Society of the War of 1812 were: Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, United States Army; Francis Mark Brooke, William Ellison Bullus, Herman Burgin, M. D., Walter Lee Chambers, Ben Holladay Dorcy, Russell Duane, Persifor Frazier, Reah Frazier, Paymaster, United States Navy; Peter Stewart Hay, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, David McKnight Hobart, Samuel Frederick Houston, Henry Douglas Hughes, Henry Martin Hoyt, Richmond Leigh Jones, Major Beverly Randolph Keim, Edward Clinton Lee, Edward de V. Morrell, Tattnell Paulding, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Col. John Biddle Porter, William Potter, William Brooke Rawle, Andrew Jackson Riley, Harold Montgomery Sill, Edward Stalker Sayres, Adam A. Stull, William Wayne, Charles Williams, Eugene Zieber, George Horace Burgin and James V. P. Turner.

Mayor Warwick, Director of Public Safety Riter and several other public officials occupied seats on the platform.

The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, chaplain of the Society of the War of 1812. Mayor Warwick eloquently addressed himself to the origin of the anniversary and was followed by Dr. Burgin, who presided in the absence of the president of the Society, John Cadwalader.

The school children, under the leadership of Prof. J. Lincoln Hall, and the German societies, under Carl Samans, sang several patriotic selections, and Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., read the Declaration of Independence. Henry Douglas Hughes delivered the address.

The exercises were concluded with the singing of "America" by the German societies and the school children, accompanied by the Gilmore, Republic and Junger Männerchor Bands, amid a scene of the most intense enthusiasm.

## NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES:

GENERAL COMMANDERY.—A quorum of the officers of the General Council of the Order met at the armory of the 3rd regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 30.



Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., General Commander of the Order, presided, and Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., General Recorder, was secretary of the meeting.

The latter presented to the Council, immediately after its being called to order, a historic gavel for use by its presiding officer. The gavel, which is similar to the one presented by the same person to the General Society of the War of 1812, is made from the old U. S. S. "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides,") and from Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's vessels, the "Lawrence" and "Niagara" of Lake Erie fame in 1813. The gavel, like the other, is handsomely mounted in silver. The General Commandery now possesses two of these historic articles, its former one being constructed of Admiral Farragut's flagship, the "Hartford," bearing likewise a silver plate, giving its history.

The woods of the former named gavel were presented by Rear Admiral F. A. Roe, U. S. N. (a companion of the Naval Order) and Cyrus K. Remington, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., a reliable historian of Western New York. That of the latter was presented by Lieutenant John C. Soley, U. S. N., and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N. The thanks of the Council were voted to all these gentlemen as well as to Captain Bellas.

After the reading of the reports of the General Recorder and Treasurer, several matters of business were presented for action by the General Council,—especially towards authorizing the General Recorder to have a handbook of the Order printed, for distribution to officers of the U. S. Navy and to others, giving information as to the qualifications of membership, terms of admission, etc., in reply to numerous inquiries regarding this unique Order which is in a most flourishing condition in all its State Commanderies.

Steps were also taken looking towards the early issue of the diplomas of the Order to companions—this evidence of membership being an exact counterpart of Capt. John Barry's original commission in the United States Navy in the last century.

Among those present were Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Commodore Edward E. Potter, U. S. N., Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., Captain Richard S. Collum,



U. S. M. C., Colonel John Biddle Porter, all of Philadelphia, and Mr. Frederick Bacon Philbrook of Boston, Mass.

**MASSACHUSETTS COMMANDERY.** Through the courtesy of Captain Weeks and Lieut. Commander Paul of the Naval Brigade, M. V. M., a smoke talk was held on the U. S. S. "Minnesota" Wednesday evening, June 3, at 8.30 o'clock. Chief Engineer David B. Macomb, U. S. N., (retired) Vice-commander of the Commandery, presided in the absence of the Commander, Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. N., who has just received orders to join the U. S. Battleship "Massachusetts," now at League Island Navy Yard, and soon to go into commission.

Companion Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. N., read a paper entitled "Reminiscences of my Midshipman Days, 1847-1853," graphically describing the customs of the "old navy."

Companion Belknap will continue the paper at the next meeting of the Commandery, to be held in the fall.

Supper was served on board after which, Companions Lieut. Commander Henry W. Lyon and Chief Engineer Macomb addressed the Commandery. Goodbyes were exchanged with Companion Lieut. Commander John V. B. Bleecker, U. S. N., and Capt. Francis H. Harrington, U. S. M. C., both of whom have received orders detaching them from the Boston Navy Yard, the former to the "San Francisco" as Executive officer, and the latter to the Navy Yard at Washington.

The Commandery has lost two companions by death, within the last three months. Companion Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N., Captain of the Navy Yard at League Island, and Mr. Luther Lewis Tarbell, past Vice-commander of the Commandery.

## Patriotic-Hereditary Societies

### COLONIAL PERIOD.

#### SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY. — By invitation of the Standish Monument Association the council of the Society visited Duxbury, June 17, under guidance of Dr. Miles Standish, of Boston.



The Society was met upon its arrival in Duxbury by the selectmen and officers of the town. Barges were taken and the company driven to the newly discovered grave of the great captain, Miles Standish. Rev. E. J. V. Huiguin gave an address at the grave. An English ivy was planted on the grave by Hon. Francis Ellingwood Abbott, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, Deputy Gov. A. J. C. Sowdon, Capt. Nathan Appleton, Vice-Presi-

dent of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Dr. Miles Standish.

From the grave of Miles Standish, they went to Captains Hill, where Hon. Elijah A. Morse delivered an address. From there, carriages took the party to the Miles Standish Hotel, where a banquet was served at 1 P.M. After dinner the party again took carriages and visited the site of Capt. Miles Standish's home, the Alexander Standish House, built in 1666, and the John Alden House, built in 1636.

Among the invited guests were: Edward M. Adams, David H. Brown, George E. Brown, Jerome Homer, Gardner A. Churchill, Henry F. Coe, Martin O. Daly, Francis A. Foster, Edwin A. Gordon, Dr. Charles M. Green, Chester Guild, Jr., Josiah L. Hale, Lew C. Hill, Edward W. Howe, Solomon L. Keith, John G. Moseley, James S. Newhall, Charles S. Parsons, John A. Remick, Frank W. Sprague, James Miles Standish, Albert

H. Steans, Robert T. Swan, Henry W. Swift, Abijah Thompson, William L. Willey, Henry A. Willis, Arthur F. Clapp, Rev. G. M. Bodge, C. C. Richmond, Hon. George E. McNeill, W. P. Soule, Edward H. Shattuck, H. S. Bacon, Jerome C. Hosmer, Hon. Arthur Lord, Hon. E. A. Morse, and Charles E. Richmond.

The committee having the affair in charge was made up of Abijah Thompson, John Anthony Remick, Gardner A. Churchill, Frank W. Sprague, and Horace E. Ware.

The Standish Monument Association held its annual meeting in the parlor of the Miles Standish Hotel, in the afternoon, when the following officers were chosen: Hon. John D. Long, president; Hon. Elijah A. Morse, vice-president; honorary vice-presidents, the governors of the several New England States and Samuel Little, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. George O. Carpenter, Hon. William E. Chandler, William H. Haile, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Gen. H. B. Sargent, and D. B. Wesson; honorary advisory committee, Dr. Miles Standish, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Hon. Roland Worthington, Hon. W. W. Crapo, Horace G. Allen, William H. Colcord, Thomas F. Temple, Hon. Thomas Alden; corresponding secretary, Rev. E. J. V. Huiguin; architect, Alden Frink; executive committee, George W. Wright, George Bradford, William J. Wright, J. Miles Standish, Rev. E. J. V. Huiguin, Thomas S. Lockwood, Frank H. Palmer, Charles C. Richmond, Hon. Arthur Lord, Moses F. Parker, Dr. Miles Standish, John B. Hollis, George E. McNeill, Dr. Wilfred G. Brown; treasurer and clerk of the corporation, Dr. Miles Standish; keeper of the monument, Rodney M. Leach.

Fifty members of the Massachusetts Society went to Marblehead, July 22, for their annual pilgrimage. Hon. Samuel Roads, Jr., was guide for the party, and many interesting places were visited, including the Elbridge Gerry House, the old town hall, Lovett's Cove, Oakum Bay, etc. Dinner was served at Hotel Nanepashemet, George A. Bowman presiding, after which there was speechmaking. The Society will erect a tablet at Lovett's Cove, where the British troops landed in 1775.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.—The following circular, which is self-explanatory, has been sent out by the committee on historical documents of the Society.

#### SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

To be presented to the General Council at the November meeting for their action, if favorably received by the members of the committee named below.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15, 1896.

WHEREAS, Several of the State Societies of Colonial Wars have published on their own account, independently of the year book, pamphlets

and books of interest to all the members of all the Societies, but which publications were of local and limited circulation, and

WHEREAS, the principal functions of the General Society, as set forth in its constitution, is to collect and preserve manuscript rolls, relics, and records, and

WHEREAS, other Societies are being organized, and taking the Colonial field with similar objects in view, making it needful to bestir ourselves, if we would hold our position in this direction, and

WHEREAS, systematic work alone will preserve to us this opportunity of making our Society really useful and an authority on Colonial history, and giving all its members the results of researches by all State Societies, therefore

*Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of the following members: chairmen of the various State Societies, "Committees on Historical Documents" and others, be appointed to consider the feasibility of the following or a similar plan. Let each State Society prepare, during each calendar year, a sketch of some colonial historical matter (if possible hitherto unpublished) belonging to their respective States, of at least 1,000 words, the same to be in form for printing, and all to be gathered and published together, yearly, by the General Society, under its imprint; indexed copies to be furnished to members desiring the same at cost, to public libraries *gratis*. This committee to be notified at once and to report at the next meeting of the General Council the result of their deliberations.

EDWARD F. DELANCEY, New York.  
FRANCIS OLCOTT ALLEN, Pennsylvania.  
CLAYTON COLMAN HALL, Maryland.  
WALTER GILMAN PAGE, Massachusetts.  
FREDERICK JOHN KINGSBURY, Connecticut.  
PROF. GILBERT THOMPSON, District of Columbia.  
HOWARD COGHILL, New Jersey.  
THOMAS BOLLING, JR., Virginia.  
FREDERICK BACON PHILBROOK, New Hampshire.  
JOHN GRANT NORTON, Vermont.  
EDWARD MILTON ADAMS, Illinois.  
JAMES THOMAS SANDS, Missouri.  
PHILIP VAN NESS MYERS, LL.D., Ohio.  
FREEMONT N. JAYNES, Nebraska.  
CAPT. PHILIP READE, U. S. A., Minnesota.  
ANDERSON CHENAULT QUISENBERRY, Kentucky.  
BRADNER WELLS LEE, California.

Respectfully submitted to above-named committee for approval or disapproval by "Committee on Historical Documents" of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS OLCOTT ALLEN, *Chairman*.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Senate Chamber at the State Capitol in Concord, on June 17, the anniversary of the capture of Louisbourg and the battle of Bunker Hill.

Col. Henry O. Kent, Governor of the Society, called to order at 11 o'clock and made a brief address. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Charles L. Tappan, of Concord.

The annual report of the Secretary, John C. Thorne, of Concord, showed the present membership of the Society at twenty-seven. New members were elected as follows: Prof. Charles L. Parsons, Durham; Henry A. Cutter, Esq., Nashua; Hon. John Sheldon Trent, Portsmouth; Winfield S. Jameson, Esq., Port Gamble, Washington; Rev. Howard F. Hill, Concord.

On the report of the nominating committee—Messrs. C. L. Tappan, G. P. Conn, and E. C. Eastman—officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Governor, Col. Henry O. Kent, Lancaster; deputy governor, William L. Willey, Boston; lieutenant-governor, F. Senter Frisbie, LL. B., Boston; secretary, John C. Thorne, Concord; registrar, Ezra S. Stearns, Rindge; chaplain, Rev. C. L. Tappan, Concord; chancellor, Col. A. S. Hubbard, U. S. V., San Francisco, Cal.; council, E. S. Stearns, Rindge; George A. Gordon, Exeter; Frederick Bacon Philbrook, Boston; committee on members, Frederick B. Philbrook, Boston; C. L. Tappan, Concord; George A. Senter, Penacook.

The principal address was to have been made by Hon. Ezra S. Stearns, Secretary of State, but, on account of his enforced absence, it was read by Governor Henry O. Kent.

The subject of the paper was Gov. John Wentworth and much new light was thrown on the character of the man by the extracts from his letters, accurate copies of which have been recently secured by the State.

These letters were written from day to day, during his term of office as Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, and are supplemented by several semi-official letters written during the progress of the Revolution, and after he left New Hampshire.

As a happy sequence of this good fortune, more recently the State has been presented with a large number of the original letters of Governor Wentworth, addressed to his uncle, Daniel Rindge, for whom he manifested an unusual measure of esteem and affection, and to other friends in Portsmouth and in England. These letters are dated from 1755, when he was a student at Harvard University, to near the close of the century, when he was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. These letters are of exceeding interest and are a valuable contribution to the history of New Hampshire.

Other letters, extracts from which were read, revealed the steadfast



policy of England in suppressing all effort on the part of the colonists to establish manufactories, and in any way to become independent of English rule and English commerce, and showed more clearly the personal character of the last Royal Governor of the State, his manner of living, his love for his friends, and his fond remembrance of his early life in New Hampshire.

At the conclusion of the reading, Hon. George A. Gordon, Secretary of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society made a brief address. The annual dinner was served at the Eagle Hotel, at 1 P.M.

#### NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:

##### CALIFORNIA SOCIETY. Twelve Colonial Dames resident in the State

of California, including the chairman appointed for California by the National Society, Mrs. Selden S. Wright, organized Oct. 8, 1895, and constituted a "committee of approval" for the reception of other Dames into the Society. Of these, Virginia claims Mrs. Selden S. Wright, Mrs. George A. Crux, Mrs. Stuart S. Wright, Miss A. A. B. Wright, Mrs. John D. Tallant, Mrs. C. H. Jouett, and Miss Brooke Rose. Mrs. Joseph L. Moody is a member of the New York Society, Mrs. S. W. Holladay of the Maryland, Mrs. C. Elwood Brown of the New Jersey, Mrs. Wm. C. Peyton of the Delaware,



and Miss Lulu L. Maddox of the South Carolina. As this was the first Society to organize in a non-colonial State, so it was the first to incorporate, and, on July 9, 1896, with twenty-one members, it incorporated under the name of the "Colonial Dames of America in the State of California." Mrs. William T. Coleman, a Massachusetts representative, making a total of twenty-two, has already passed away. To the six Southern and Middle States represented by the organizers, the three States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut have been added. A board of nine directors was chosen, on July 9, for the control and management of the affairs and funds of this Association, except in such matters as may conflict with the powers and privileges appertaining to the committee of approval, which is a permanent body. The proposer and second of each name presented to this Society must be perfectly convinced of the eligibility of their candidate, and also of her *acceptability* to her Colonial State Society, and to this Association. The meetings have been monthly and private drawing-room affairs, thus adding a social charm to the historical and patriotic object of the Society.

HULDA HOLMES BERGEN BROWN,

*Corresponding Secretary and Historian.*

## REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:



**DELAWARE SOCIETY.** An interesting entertainment was given, on July 4, by the Cæsar Rodney Chapter, at the home of the State regent Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, at Grubb's Landing, to the Delaware, Society of Sons of the American Revolution. The place where the gathering took place marks the locality where the supplies for the American army, prior to the battle of Brandywine, were landed. A large number of persons were present and all had a thoroughly enjoyable time. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. J. H. Chesley of Claymont. Miss Sophia Waples, regent of the Cæsar Rodney Chapter, delivered an address of welcome, which was followed by Chief Justice Lore reading the Declaration of Independence. Letters from Bishop Coleman, Capt. H. H. Bellas, and other members of the Delaware Cincinnati, expressing regret at their not being able to be present, were read. Mrs. Charles Mac-Waine of the Colonial Dames, read an interesting paper, and Miss Baird Huey, of Philadelphia, made a brilliant historical address. Miss Huey is a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. After her address the audience joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," under the direction of Mr. Horace B. Harrison.

A pleasing address was given by Miss Peiper, of Chester, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Rev. F. M. Munson gave a patriotic and interesting speech. Short remarks were made by A. J. Woodman, L. B. Jones, Peter B. Ayars, and L. T. Grubb, of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The exercises closed with the reading of "Cæsar Rodney's Ride," by Mrs. Caleb Churchman.

Those present from the Colonial Dames were: Mrs. Charles I. Mac-Waine, Miss Anna Lea, Miss Knight, Miss Margaret Tatnall Canby, Miss Mary Tilden Ridgley, Miss Sophia Rodney of New Castle, Miss Haye, Mrs. Henry Hobart Bellas of Germantown, Pa.

The Daughters of the American Revolution were represented by Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, State regent; Miss Sophia Waples, regent of the Cæsar Rodney Chapter; Mrs. S. T. Turner, Mrs. Charles Graff, Mrs. Cardeza, Mrs. J. H. Chesley, Mrs. F. M. Munson, Miss Munson of New Castle, Miss Peiper of Chester, Miss Baird Huey of Philadelphia, Mrs. Woodbridge of Chester, Mrs. Harvey Dennison, Miss Hattie Mahon, Mrs.

Peterson Speakman, Mrs. Cunningham of Smyrna, Mrs. E. S. Anderson of Dover.

The delegation from the Sons of the American Revolution: Rev. F. M. Munson of New Castle, Rev. J. H. Chesley of Claymont, Col. John Wainwright, A. T. Woodman, W. B. Carwell, S. N. Fogg, Dr. J. H. Simms, E. Craig, C. C. Thomas, C. P. Johnson, L. T. Grubb, A. P. Bailey, Peter B. Ayers, H. A. Roop, and others.

The grounds were handsomely decorated, and a delightful luncheon was served. All present were pleased and much of the history of the place was learned which to most of the people was before unknown.

A handsome card of greeting, bearing on the obverse the national ensign, and on the reverse the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution and containing the poem "Caesar Rodney's Ride," was presented to each person present. The souvenir read as follows:

1776.

Greeting:

1896.

To the Delaware Societies  
Colonial Dames. The Society of Cincinnati.  
The Sons of the American Revolution.  
The Daughters of the American Revolution.

From the  
CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER,  
Daughters of the American Revolution.  
Residence of

Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, State Regent,  
Grubb's Landing, July 4.

#### CAESAR RODNEY'S RIDE.

From that soft midland where the breezes bear  
The North and South on the genial air,  
Through the County of Kent, on affairs of state  
Rode Caesar Rodney, the Delegate.

Burly and big, and bold and bluff,  
In his three-cornered hat and his suit of snuff,  
A foe to King George and the English State,  
Rode Caesar Rodney, the Delegate.

Into Dover village he rode apace,  
And his kinsfolk knew from his anxious face  
It was a matter grave that brought him there  
To the counties three on the Delaware.

Money and men we must have, he said,  
Or the Congress fails and our cause is dead.  
Give us both and the king shall not work his will,  
We are men since the blood of Bunker Hill.

Comes a rider swift on a panting bay,  
Hello, Rodney, Ho! you must save the day!  
For the Congress halts at a deed so great,  
And your vote alone may decide its fate.

Answered Rodney then I will ride with speed,  
It is Liberty's stress, it is Freedom's need.  
When stands it? Tonight, not a moment to spare,  
But ride like the wind from the Delaware.

Ho! saddle the black, I've but half a day,  
And the Congress sits eighty miles away,  
But I'll be in time, if God gives me grace,  
To shake my fist in King George's face.

He is up! he is off! and the black horse flies  
On to the Northward road ere the God-speed dies.  
It is gallop and spur as the leagues they clear,  
And the clustering mile stones move arrear.

It is two of the clock, and the fleet hoofs fling  
The Fieldsboro' dust with a clang and a cling;  
It is three, and he gallops with slackened rein  
Where the road winds down to the Delaware.

Four, and he spurs into New Castle town,  
From his panting steed gets quickly down.  
A fresh one, haste! Not a moment to wait,  
And off speeds Rodney, the Delegate.

It is five, and the beams of the western sun  
Tinge the spires of Wilmington, gold and dun.  
Six, and the dust of Chester street  
Flies back in a cloud from his courser's feet.

It is seven, the horse-boat, broad of beam,  
At the Schuylkill Ferry crawls over the stream.  
But at 7.15 by the Rittenhouse clock,  
He flings his rein to the tavern jock.

The Congress is met, the debate begun,  
And Liberty lags for the vote of one,  
When into the hall, not a moment late,  
Walked Cæsar Rodney, the Delegate.

Not a moment late, and that half day's ride  
Forwards the world with a mighty stride,  
For the Act was passed ere the midnight stroke  
O'er the Quaker City its echoes woke.

At tyranny's feet was the gauntlet flung,  
We are free! All the bells through the Colonies rung,  
And the sons of the free may recall with pride  
The day of Delegate Rodney's ride.

PENNSYLVANIA. Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has just completed a remarkable frame made of historic woods. The

several pieces which compose the frame are associated with the Revolutionary period of Pennsylvania exclusively. The frame was fashioned as a mounting for a handsomely embellished set of resolutions which some time ago were drawn up by the National Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and presented to her by action of the annual congress, in session in Washington, D. C. With the exception of the four square corners, which are slightly raised, the frame is perfectly flat and smooth, the only ornamentation, the inlaid diamond-shaped pieces that adorn the top, bottom, and sides. The size is about two and a half by three and a half feet. The top, bottom, and sides of the frame are fashioned from wood preserved from the door jamb of the old Merion Meeting House, in Montgomery County, where William Penn used to worship. The church was built in 1695. In its restored state at present, it is known as the Bala Meeting House, of Merion. The church was visited recently by Mrs. Hogg. One feature preserved in it is the peg where William Penn is supposed to have hung his coat many times. There were formerly two pegs, but one was stolen in recent years. The pieces of wood secured by Mrs. Hogg had been preserved in the family of one of the old residents of Merion township, and were presented to her for her purpose by a member who was identified with the Merion Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The square blocks that form the corners are from the old mulberry tree, to which, in 1720, John Harris, father of John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, was tied, preparatory for burning by Indians. John Harris was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Hogg. A piece of this wood was fashioned into a gavel, some months since, and presented by Mrs. Hogg to the local Chapter of the Daughters.

The wood from the Merion Meeting House was so thin and time-worn that it could only be utilized as a half-inch surface for the frame, so that the back, or solid body, is composed of another piece. This is solid mahogany taken from the frame of the door that opened into the rotunda of the first Capitol building at Harrisburg. The site for the Capitol was given by John Harris, the ancestor of Mrs. Hogg, and the piece of wood has family as well as State interest to her.

The diamond-shaped pieces of wood that are inlaid in the top and bottom sections of the frame were taken from Fort Pitt, and are dated 1759. Three diamond-shaped sections are inlaid down the sides of the frame. The upper and lower of these are from the Old Block House, this city, with the date of 1764. The centre lozenges are from the old stairway of Carpenter Hall, Philadelphia, 1770, where the greater portion of the planning and business of the Revolutionary Fathers was conducted. When the Daughters heard of the intention of Mrs. Hogg in regard to the frame, historic pieces of wood were sent her from several sections of the



country. Consequently, the State regent has quite an assortment, a piece from Old Ironsides, from the historic oak, and elsewhere. But woods from Pennsylvania only were used. A long search was made in the effort to secure a portion of the wooden hook, or support, that formerly held Liberty Bell in place, but the owner of the section could not be found.

The resolutions engrossed by the frame are beautifully engrossed on parchment. They were drawn up in the National Congress, during the first term of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson as President General. They testify to the loving thanks and appreciation of the national body to Mrs. Hogg, and eulogize her work in emphatic and graceful terms. Mrs. Hogg is known as the founder of the Pennsylvania amendment to the constitution, which, after repeated discussion, was finally carried by the body in a vote of 138 to 13. The amendment relates to the eligibility clause. The final vote was for lineal descent as the requirement for membership, for which the Pennsylvania delegation of Daughters stood firm from the start. The resolutions are signed by Mrs. Stevenson, President-General; Eugenia Washington, Secretary, and the special committee.

The State Chapter will hold no general rally this year. They waived this pleasant diversion this year in deference to the desire of the Saratoga Daughters to have a large rally, during the week of the Fourth of July, at that point. A number of Pennsylvanians were present, and many other States were represented. As a State, Pennsylvania has no great work on hand at present. Local Chapters throughout the State, however, are busy with their private enterprises. Pittsburg Daughters with the Block House and proposed Colonial home, Philadelphia Daughters in restoring the old council chambers, the Valley Forge Chapter with ambitious restorations, and in other districts the same zeal is manifest.

•• One of the last women to receive the gold spoon of the National Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Washington, D. C., is Mrs. Hannah Philips Eaches of Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa. Three other Pennsylvania women have received this distinction, they being the only living daughters of soldiers of the Revolution in the State. Only 13 spoons have been conferred in the country. Mrs. Eaches was 94 on her birthday in April last.

TENNESSEE. Nothing could have been more delightful than the assembling on July 22, of Watauga Chapter, at the home of its historian, Mrs. Richard J. Person, who resides south of the city of Memphis in a quaint old country home, Glen Burnie. Everything about the place is picturesque and quaint. The house stands on a slight elevation that slopes gradually in all directions. With its mossy roof, broad chimneys and vine-clad verandas, overlooked by dormer windows, it is a picture—the personification of home, of hospitality. The windows are shaded by jessamines and honeysuckles, while creepers, climbing roses and “love vines” shade ferny beds beside the doorway.

When the ladies alighted from their carriages they stepped on millstones, the first ever used in Shelby county. They turned out many a grist of corn while the Indians were yet inhabitants of the Chickasaw bluffs.

Glen Burnie was settled by an uncle of Mr. Person, who came to West Tennessee from North Carolina. He made forty-two trips across the mountains on horseback and each time brought with him some souvenir of his trip. As a result a small forest of pine trees border Glen Burnie, and an English walnut spreads wide its arms across the lawn, 183 feet from tip to tip of its limbs.

It was under this tree the ladies voted to hold their meeting and an adjournment was taken from the cool parlors there.

After the opening exercises, singing of "America" and reciting of the Lord's prayer the members responded to roll call by some pretty sentiment which breathed forth patriotism.

Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor opened the exercises with a beautiful poem, "Jennie MacCrae," prefacing the poem with a story of her death and a description of her burial place.

The battle of Monmouth was graphically described by Mrs. C. B. Bryan. The picture of the scene was completed with a story of Capt. Mollie Fitzhugh, who proved herself such a brave artillery woman. When Washington jested with her about the encumbrance of her skirts she wittily replied that she would only serve in the artillery, where the smoke would hide her skirts.

At the close of the program Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor, chairman of the woman's board of Shelby county, was called upon to tell something of the centennial. She said it was the first time the women of Tennessee ever had a chance to show what they could do and she hoped the women of Shelby county would rise to the occasion and let the world know of their capabilities.

The entrance hall of the woman's building has been turned over to the women of Shelby county to decorate and beautify. It is the desire of Mrs. Grosvenor that every bit of decoration come from Shelby county and be made of Shelby county material.

The plan of raising the money for the woman's exhibit was clearly set forth. The committees are now out taking subscriptions to this fund. Every woman is asked to contribute 50 cents.

Mrs. Grosvenor also assured the ladies that the gentlemen of the centennial committee would thoroughly co-operate with them in their undertaking. Their room in the Cotton Exchange building is open to the ladies for their meetings.

Mrs. Grosvenor urged co-operation. She was anxious that every woman in the county be represented in the exhibit.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Bunker Hill Chapter, was organized June 17 with Miss Marion Howard Brazier regent. The meeting for its inception was held in Memorial hall, Greene street, Charlestown, almost to the shadow of the battle field upon which the heroes of the Chapter fought.

Miss Brazier received from Mrs. Gill of West Medford a very handsome bouquet in which the national colors, red, white and blue, were blended.

The gavel used was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Jennie Franklin Hichborn of Washington, wife of the naval constructor, who is vice-president general in charge of organization of the D. A. R. It is made from historic wood. The wood of the mallet was taken from a gun which was carried by a soldier under command of Lighthorse Harry Lee of Virginia in 1776. The handle is from the U. S. S. Hartford, built at the Charlestown navy yard in 1848.

The charter members of the organization are: Miss M. H. Brazier, Boston; Miss Mary D. Chandler, Dorchester; Mrs. Ellen W. Pendergast, Charlestown; Mrs. Mary A. Fales, Boston; Mrs. S. W. Laine, Boston; Miss Clara H. Briggs, Dorchester; Miss Mary A. Stowell, Boston; Miss Mary E. Elliot, Somerville; Mrs. Henrietta Paige, Boston; Mrs. F. B. Harrington, Newton; Miss A. J. McCutcheon, Charlestown; Mrs. E. B. Raymond and Miss Emma Raymond, Charlestown; Amelia Johnson, Charlestown; Mrs. Emma Crowell, Charlestown; Mrs. B. F. Wild, Somerville; Miss S. M. Brown, Roxbury; Mrs. L. P. Darrow and Miss Fanny Darrow, Boston; Mrs. Emilie L. Waterman, Foxboro; Mrs. H. L. Hathaway, Mrs. Charlotte E. Bullock, Mrs. Eunice W. Blodgett, all of Charlestown; Miss Edith Brown and Mrs. M. E. C. Alline, Boston; Mrs. Ellen M. Gill and Miss Emma Gill, Medford; Mrs. C. G. Davidson, Newton; Mrs. E. S. Tabor, Woburn; Miss Minnie Bigelow, Boston; Mrs. Julia H. D. Bertsch, East Cambridge; Mrs. L. E. Glidden, Somerville; Mrs. Elida Fowle, Dorchester; Mrs. Annie R. D. Barker, Somerville; Miss Etta Glidden, Charlestown; Mrs. Alexander Martin, Boston.

After the regent's words of welcome "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung in chorus, after which came a reading, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Miss Marie Laughton.

Miss Mary E. Elliott was appointed secretary pro tem, and after the roll call, Mrs. L. A. Turner, a life member of the D. A. R., congratulated the new chapter upon its promising beginning, and was most hopeful for its future.

Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham spoke in the interest of union and harmony among all patriotic societies.

There were brief addresses from Dr. Francis Brown of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Mr. Saunders and Rev. A. A. Berle of Brighton.

Letters of congratulation were read from prominent members and

officers in both the D. A. R. and D. R. societies, as well as from the S. A. R. and S. R. organizations and others.

These officers were elected: Miss Abby J. McCutcheon, vice regent, Miss Fanny Darrow, treasurer; Miss Mary Elliot, secretary; Miss Sadie Brown, historian; Mrs. E. L. Waterman, registrar; Mrs. E. B. Raymond, Mrs. Ellen W. Prendergast and Miss Mary D. Chandler, executive committee.

At the close of the business session the newly elected officers held an informal reception.

\* \* The Mary Draper Chapter, held an open meeting in Highland Hall, West Roxbury, June 17. The hall was very prettily decorated with flags and bunting, and the stage was adorned with potted plants. Seated on the platform were Miss Helen M. Winslow, president of the Woman's Press Club; Mrs. Sallie Joy White of The Boston Herald; Mrs. Masury of Danvers, Mass., Mrs. Sinclair of Chicago, Mrs. Brazier, Miss M. A. Richards, Mrs. H. E. Allen, Rev. A. A. Berle, Rev. W. Merrick and S. Willard Clary.

The exercises were opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Clary. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Frank W. Merrick, after which came the presentation of the charter by Mrs. Masury, national vice-regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was received by Miss Winslow on behalf of Mary Draper Chapter in a few well-chosen words. Miss Richards then gave a reading on "The Origin of the Name Mary Draper." The Chapter, it was stated, was named after Mary Draper, who lived in the old house on Centre street, opposite the Jewish burying ground.

Miss Wilder gave a recitation entitled "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," which was followed by a song, with violin obligato, by Mrs. S. Willard Clary and Miss Green. Miss Winslow read an original poem, and Mrs. Sallie Joy White delivered an address on the "Women of the Revolution." The audience sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Rev. A. A. Berle made a humorous and interesting speech, in which he touched upon the St. Louis convention, and said that politics today were entirely in the control of political bosses, and the exercises were brought to a close by the singing of "America" by the audience, Miss Florence E. Hewins being the accompanist.

\* \* The old Newbury Chapter was instituted at the historic Dalton house, Newburyport, June 17. The mansion was decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. The sword carried at Bunker Hill by Col. Moses Little of Newbury, and a flint lock musket, with haversack and belt, carried at Lexington and Bunker Hill by Thomas Perkins, the ancestor of the regent, were displayed.

The Chapter was instituted by Mrs. Charles Masury of Danvers, vice-president of the national society of the D. A. R. The programme included the singing of "America," prayer by Rev. Dr. S. C. Beane, address by Mrs. Masury, paper by Mrs. E. P. Forbes of Springfield, letters of greeting from Mercy Warner Chapter of Springfield and Abigail Adams Chapter of Boston, song by G. E. L. Noyes, and a paper on "Dalton House," by Hon. J. J. Currier. The officers of the Chapter are:

Miss Edith R. Wills, regent; Mrs. Henry B. Little, vice-regent; Miss Eliza Little, secretary; Miss Georgia R. Perkins, treasurer; Miss Harriet W. Coleman, historian; Miss Mary A. Toppan, registrar; Miss Kate H. Greenleaf, Miss Margaret W. Cushing, Mrs. Alice H. Atkinson, Mrs. Burton J. Legate, Mrs. Joseph E. Moody and Mrs. George W. Snow, advisory board.

CONNECTICUT. From the national headquarters at Washington a circular has been issued and sent all over the country calling upon all loyal and patriotic people to celebrate on the 19th of September, the centennial of Washington's farewell to his people, by special exercises in schools, by the display of flags and bunting and by any loyal demonstrations. In accordance with this call, the Free-love Baldwin Stowe Chapter, will celebrate in some manner, although the programme is in an unfinished state at present. The committee of the First Church very kindly offered the use of the church and parlors to the Milford Chapter, and it was accepted with thanks by the regent, Mrs. Mary Hepburn-Smith. This Chapter is in a most flourishing condition and has the proud distinction of having the largest charter membership in the State. It is the special pride of the state regent, as it was the first Chapter formed by her after her election to office, left vacant by the death of Miss Susan Carrington Clark. Out of a membership of fifty-five all but two are of Milford ancestry. At the next congress, which will be held at Washington in February next, the Milford Chapter will be represented by its regent and a delegate also. It was commented upon largely at the last congress, the proud showing which Connecticut made. At the name of the State all arose as one body, and their votes were accordingly. The charter is to be framed from wood taken from the old Stephen Stowe place, now the property of Howard Platt. A photograph was recently taken of this house, which, together with a history of the Chapter prepared by the historian, Miss Sarah N. L. Stow, appeared in the August number of the "American Monthly."

MINNESOTA. A joint meeting of the general committee of the St. Paul and Nathan Hale Chapters, was held July 30, at the home of Mrs. D. A. Monfort on Dayton avenue, St. Paul. The following ladies have been appointed to take charge of the headquarters during the encampment: Monday, Mrs. E. R. Sanford and Mrs. C. E. Smith; Tuesday, Mrs. G. R.



Metcalf and Mrs. H. R. Brill; Wednesday, Mrs. Henry Schurmeier and Miss Cathro Nason; Thursday, Miss Green and Miss Andrews; Friday, Mrs. J. P. Gribben and Mrs. Duval Polk; Saturday, Mrs. W. T. Donaldson and Mrs. B. S. Cowen. Mrs. G. R. Metcalf was appointed chairman on invitations, and Mrs. J. F. McWilliams chairman on decorations. The rooms which have been assigned the Daughters are two large rooms on the northeast corner of the building. It is the intention to furnish them with colonial furnishings. On the walls will be hung pictures of Gen. Walker, Gen. Mason, Gen. McCardy, Mrs. R. M. Newport, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first president general of the national board, and Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the present president general.

**RHODE ISLAND.** Mrs. Mary McLean Wyllys, living in East Glastonbury, Conn., at the age of 92 years, is enrolled among the members of the Wadsworth Chapter of the D. A. R. as one "real" daughter of the American Revolution. Her father, James McLean, was a member of the Putnam Guards, fought at Bunker Hill, and was twice a prisoner. He died in 1846, aged 91 years. Mrs. Wyllys is living in a house built before the Revolutionary War and bought by her father some years after his marriage.

#### SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION:

The Daughters of the Revolution, through the courtesy of Mr. William Pierson Judson, chairman of the committee of arrangements, were enabled to enjoy with the citizens of Oswego their Centennial Anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Ontario by the British, 1796-1896.

Miss Virginia Sterling as delegate, represented the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, and was received as a guest of the City with the greatest courtesy and hospitality.

The ceremonies, begun with the review of the militia by Gen. Miles, followed by the exercises in the historic ground of the fort.

After the opening prayer, the Mayor of the City made a short address of welcome to the guests, and introduced Gen. Porter and Geo. Tisdale Clark the orators of the day, the latter delivering the historic address. The Roman Catholic Priest—the Rev. Father Barry pronounced the benediction.

In the evening an informal reception was given by Mrs. Baxter, to the Daughters of the Revolution. A final meeting of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, to take action on the much needed revision of the Constitution, was held on June 29, at half past two o'clock, in the



large Assembly Hall in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Many important subjects were discussed, in endeavoring to enact provisions which should be fair to all State Societies; the meeting was most harmonious. The new constitution adds a second vice-president and a corresponding secretary to the list of general officers, and also provides that State Societies are free to manage their own affairs and to admit their own members, but of course are subject to the provisions of the General Society's Constitution. Upon the resignation of the President, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, who had only accepted the office for six months; the vice-president, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow of Brooklyn, took her place, and Miss Virginia Sterling was appointed corresponding secretary, the other vacancies will be filled in September.

At the last meeting, the question of advisability of consolidating with the Daughters of the American Revolution, was referred to a committee of conference, and will be discussed at a conference with a similar committee from the other Society in Washington on next October 8th and 9th.

CLARA H. MANNING, *Librarian-General*.

LONG ISLAND SOCIETY. The efforts of the Daughters of the Revolution of Kings County to have the name of Washington Park, Brooklyn, changed to Fort Greene Park, the name by which it was known previous to 1847, have been seconded by the Old Brooklynites, who at their last meeting, adopted a resolution asking the Common Council to order the change to be made.

When Washington decided to defend Long Island Gen. Nathaniel Greene was selected to command the troops sent forward to oppose Gen. Howe's advance. It was on that portion of the city of Brooklyn where the high ground is located, between Myrtle and DeKalb avenues, that the principal works of Gen. Greene were laid out, and his name will therefore always be linked with the spot where earthworks were thrown up under his direction, in order to resist the march of the Hessian and British troops.

For over a year the Daughters of the Revolution, headed by Mrs. S. V. White, have been making strenuous efforts to raise the sum required to build an appropriate memorial to the martyrs of the prison ships.

Mrs. White has added \$5,000 to the martyrs' fund. Through the illness of members of her family the work lagged somewhat last winter, but will be prosecuted vigorously this season.

"We hope," said Mrs. White, "to have the monument ready before another Memorial day, or, at least, so far advanced that the time for unveiling may be set. We ask all patriotic men and women, far and near, to contribute to this end and help us set aside our country's shame."

In a plea for a monument to the martyrs of the War of the Revolution, read before the National Congress of the Daughters of the American

Revolution, held in Washington in February, by Mrs. White, the story of the prison ships and the men who perished in them is fully set forth. At the battle of Long Island in August, 1776, the British army captured four thousand Federal soldiers. Not knowing what to do with them or how to guard them, it was decided to use as prisons the transports which had brought the soldiers from England, together with some abandoned ships of war.

These were anchored in New York harbor, and for seven years became the prison of the soldiers captured in the various battles of Long Island and its vicinity. Fever, smallpox and disease generally soon swept them out of existence, although amnesty was daily offered to those who would accept it and enlist in the army of the King.

How universally this was rejected the long list of dead answers. From one of the floating charnel houses — "Old Jersey" — eleven thousand dead are recorded while she lay at anchor in Wallabout Bay, and the British War Office records over seven thousand more.

These are the unremembered dead. The ground which held their bones was once sold by Brooklyn for taxes. In later years, after the bank caved in and their bones were being carried out to sea, Benjamin Aycrigg, a philanthropic citizen, employed the poor children of the neighborhood to gather them up at one cent a pound that he might give them burial.

Spasmodic attempts to erect an appropriate monument have been made by many societies and individuals. Patriots and politicians have joined hands in the effort, Congressmen have called upon Congress in vain, to build a memorial to the martyrs of the prison ships of the Revolution.

What should have been the Nation's expression of honor to her dead heroes has devolved upon the few, and the first practical measures came from the Long Island Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. Now the Daughters and Sons have combined. The old Brooklynites are interested and will work side by side with the patriotic women until the monument is erected. Mrs. S. V. White has secured the promise of aid from the Mayors of both New York and Brooklyn, and from many prominent men and women of both Cities, who are not members of patriotic organizations, showing that the purpose is one that appeals to all.

Undoubtedly the work will be put through next year, and Fort Greene will be crowned by a memorial which will fittingly set aside the reproach of the city and nation, that her patriotic dead are unremembered and unmarked.

## SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:



PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY. — In accordance with their usual custom of celebrating the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, on June 18, 1777, by a visit to a battlefield of the Revolution, the Society invaded the quiet village of Princeton, N. J., June 18, 1950 strong, and spent the day inspecting Princeton and its historic environs. The immediate motive of the pilgrimage was to visit the battlefield where the battle of Princeton occurred on January 2, 1777.

The members of the Society and their invited guests arrived at the little railroad station at 11 o'clock, having come from Philadelphia by special train. They were driven at once to the battlefield which lies about a mile and a half out of Princeton on the Trenton Road. At the scene of the battle the interesting historic points were pointed out to the party, and an address was delivered by Prof. Henry Clay Cameron, of Princeton University, the distinguished Greek scholar and the historian of the battle of Princeton.

The flag of the Society was raised on the battlefield immediately over the spot where Gen. Hugh Mercer fell, which is marked by a plain white slab. This slab has marked the spot of Mercer's fall from time immemorial. At the conclusion of Professor Cameron's address, an elaborate collation was served the visitors at the Mercer mansion. The residence of Henry Hale was then visited, which lies just beyond the battlefield. It was in this house that General Mercer died, after suffering ten days from the wounds received at the battle.

The visitor is still shown the blood stains in the room where he died. After inspecting this historic spot, the party was driven to the old Quaker graveyard, on the banks of Stony Brook, where many Revolutionary heroes lie buried. Worth's Mills, where stands the historic bridge which Mercer attempted to destroy, and so cut off the British advance, were next visited. The party then returned to the village, and spent the remainder of the day on the college campus, which is itself rich in historic traditions. Old Nassau Hall, with its museum of relics, was explored, and here the visitors found a perfect mine of Revolutionary memorabilia. The Revolutionary cannons, near which the students hold their Class Day exercises and celebrate their victories, came in for their usual share of homage, no less than the ancient Revolutionary elms, which everywhere spread their branches over the spacious University park.

The committee in charge of arrangements were: Alexander Krumbhaar, chairman; Beauveau Borie, Thomas Biddle, M. D., Robert Coleman Hall Brock, Joseph Gazzam Darlington, Edmund Graff Hammersly, Charles

Harkness Howell, Spencer Moses Janney, John Clarke Sims, Charles Sydney Bradford, Jr., Edgar Moore Green, M. D., James Hopkins Carpenter, Joseph Allison Steinmetz, Edward Stalker Sayres, Ethan Allen Weaver, William Fisher Lewis, Henry Taylor Dechert, Robert Patton Lisle, U.S.N., John Cadwalader, Isaac Starr, Jr., Ulric Dahlgren, Frederick Wood, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Rodman Ellison Griscom, Henry Cavalier Smith, Louis Alexander Biddle, and James Edward Carpenter.

Among the party were: A. Loudon Snowden, Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., Capt. Maurice Fagin, Gen. W. S. Stryker, Colonel Beaumont, Judge S. W. Pennypacker, Colonel Krumbhaar, Colonel Paulding, Capt. R. S. Collum, U. S. M. C., R. C. Haddock, Duell Ashmead, Harry C. Ashmead, R. R. Baker, J. W. Sheckford, J. A. R. Baldwin, E. A. Horner, H. M. Richards, Claude R. Norton, E. H. Hurst, H. H. Bellas, H. Sayres, J. C. Lancaster, J. D. Brown, Jr., J. H. Wheeler, P. D. Keyser, F. G. Schumaker, J. Fornace, Theodore K. Stubbs, P. DuBois, S. Marshal, H. A. North, W. O. Reed, J. L. Woolston, A. Bowmonville, S. W. Collon, Jr., B. T. Douglass, Albert Kelsey, H. S. Nichols, Charles W. Otto, F. Parvin, Howard Ween, R. M. Cadwalader, Charles McCloud, J. Willis Martin, Lincoln Godfrey, J. B. Haddock, A. W. Kelsey, J. H. Packard, Joseph W. Flickwir, E. J. Perot, C. J. Wilmore, Jr., A. Lewis Smith, E. A. Dawson, R. G. Whelen, E. L. Perkins, L. F. Paul, W. A. Heitakers, Edward S. Sayres, Henry M. Keim, A. M. Waterhouse, Thomas Potter, Jr., Frank E. Townsend, Charles Este and son, R. L. Jones, J. E. Carpenter, J. M. Myers, W. F. Simmons, Horace Magee, Alan Wood, Jr., Walter G. Smith, C. H. Vinton, Isaac Heister, W. S. Kimball, C. Howard Colket, J. B. Anderson, Charles F. Cragin, David W. Sellers, Robert W. Freed, D. K. Boyd, W. Wayne, William MacPherson Horner, B. F. Hart, Walter E. Hart, Henry H. Ellison, F. Hewson Bradford, J. G. Rogers, Thomas Dougherty, M. E. Mimmick, Joseph A. Reed, I. A. Blakeley, J. H. Hedge, H. C. Terry, Willis Terry, J. W. Cadwalader, W. S. Baker, R. L. Barclay, Gregory B. Keen, W. A. Patton, James W. Holland, John Cadwalader, Francis B. Keene, Lewis Plumer Posey, W. H. Barnes, Caleb J. Miller, S. E. Sniveley, H. Cavalier Smith, John Marston, E. G. Hamerley, Howard R. Sheppard, E. W. Greenough, Joseph G. Darlington, W. F. Muhlenberg, Charles P. Turner, Francis M. Brooke.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania German Society was held at Mt. Gretna, on July 22, when four new members were elected and eleven applications for membership received. The insignia of the Society was distributed to those members who had purchased the same. It is a beautiful design and emblematic of the origin of the membership, consisting of the double-headed eagle, sable and gold



of the old German Empire, carrying on its breast the arms of the Province of Pennsylvania in platinum, suspended from a gold bar by a ribbon, combining the appropriate colors (black and gold) of the old Empire. At the annual meeting, to be held October 15, in Philadelphia, two papers on early German emigration will be read.

## Miscellaneous Items.

### KEARSARGE SURVIVORS ASSOCIATION.

Of the 163 survivors of the original crew of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, but forty-seven are now living, twenty-five of whom celebrated their twelfth annual reunion at the United States Hotel, Boston, on June 19, the thirty-second anniversary of the sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge*.

At the business meeting held previous to the banquet, Mr. John Sanborn was elected president and Mr. William Wainwright secretary of the Association. It was voted to hold the next annual reunion at Marblehead, Mass.

### THE NATIONAL MARY WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

This Society was organized in Washington, at the home of Mrs. Waite, wife of Chief Justice Waite, in June, 1839. At that time attention was called to the state of the grave and monument of Washington's mother by the advertisement of a Fredericksburg, Va., auctioneer, who was to sell it to the highest bidder. This was too much for some of the patriotic women of the District, and they at once came to the rescue of a spot dearer than all others to the hearts of American mothers, the neglected grave of the mother of America's greatest son. A charter was obtained Feb. 22, 1890, and in the green room of the White House was held a meeting, attended by some of the most distinguished women at the capital. The Society has fulfilled its aim, to erect a suitable monument at the grave of Mary Washington, and is now existent in perpetual care of the ground and monument. It is to be the privilege of future descendants of the present members to care for this historic spot. Miss Waite was elected president soon after her mother's death, and she knows the work intimately.

Miss Margaret Hetzel is the national secretary, and, though the membership is limited, there are members in every State and each State has its vice-president and branch Society.

#### CHAUTAUQUA'S CENTENNIAL.

The Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science has taken steps to properly celebrate the centennial of the settlement of this county, which occurs about the close of the century. One hundred years of growth in Chautauqua county could be impressively set forth by a display of the relics treasured in many old families and the triumphs of science and art of the present day. The translation from a howling wilderness when the painted savage and the wolf roamed through the unbroken forest, when the pioneer was beset with incredible difficulties and dangers in founding his humble home to the present days of advancement, comfort and security, is most marvelous, but we hardly appreciate it. The exhibit of the past and the present side by side could be made intensely interesting and with suitable commemorative exercises ought to draw people from all over the county to some central point, say on historic Chautauqua, over whose waves passed flotillas of armed men in the early and trying days of the nation.

The celebration on Chautauqua would be peculiarly fitting in view of the prominence of the name in early and later history. Washington knew of the lake, at least as a means of passage of a hostile force, as shown by an interesting letter read by Hon. Obed Edson. The local historical society is doing much to arouse interest in the early history of the county and may properly assume the task of arousing public sentiment to taking hold of the proposed centennial. The annual meeting of the society, was noteworthy for the papers presented by Mr. Edson, Dr. Rogers and by General Thruston of Tennessee, whose work among the relics of the ancient tribes of this country has led to results of great interest to ethnologists.

#### OHIO WOMEN'S FUND FOR MISS KEY.

A number of prominent Ohio women have set on foot a project to present to Miss Elizabeth Harwood Key, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," an illuminated copy of that immortal song. A fund has been successfully started and, following the example of the New York *Mail and Express*, which last summer raised over \$1,800 to relieve her straitened circumstances, the ladies will give to her a purse with as large an amount as possible.

A unique feature of the subscription list is that it contains the names of a daughter and of a granddaughter of men who fought in the Revolutionary army. The first is Mrs. Mary McLean Wyllys, of East Glastonbury, Conn., aged ninety-two years. Her father, James McLean, was a member of the Putnam Guards, fought at Bunker Hill, and was twice a prisoner.

The revolutionary societies are producing many distinguished literary lights. The Daughters of the Revolution are represented in this respect by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, whose historical essays and whose valuable books upon the housewives of the last century have made her famous.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are represented by Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnson, their historian-general. She has contributed numerous valuable monographs upon topics connected with the early and colonial history of our people, and won distinction by her two books, "Washington Day by Day" and "The Portraits of Washington." Her latest venture is a lecture on "Washington and His Portraits," which is illustrated with many beautiful stereopticon views.

Miss Johnson has collected many portraits of the first President, and, it is believed, possesses a collection second only to that of Daniel M. Tredwell, of Brooklyn, who has been working in this field for more than twenty years, and has succeeded in bringing together nearly every portrait, either original or copied, of Gen. Washington.

Miss Johnson's lecture has already been delivered before a critical audience, by whom it was approved, and will be given in New York City the coming autumn under the auspices of the patriotic societies.

## Historical and Genealogical

### NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

GARLAND. — Information is desired concerning all persons of the name of Garland, who have lived or who are now living in this country. I am endeavoring to establish a clear and connected history of the family above named, from the time of the immigration of Hugh and Jo Garland into this country from England in 1634 and 1635, respectively, to the present day. Although there are manuscripts, parish registers, etc., to substantiate many of the early annals of the family, yet a large part of the present history is based on tradition or conjecture. My aim will be to substitute in place of this hypothetical data, definite facts verified by church, town and army records, and to embody these in a book of thorough and trustworthy biographical and genealogical record relating to the Garlands of the New England, Middle, Southern, and Western States, and all allied families.

In view of the magnitude of the undertaking every person able and willing to furnish me with lineages suitable for this work is urgently requested to fill out blanks, which may be obtained on application. One blank is devoted to each person.

Chestnut, Hill, Mass.

JAMES A. GARLAND, JR.

GERRARD — NEWTON — BARR. — The will of John Gerrard, of Cople Parish, Westmoreland county, Va., probated April 25, 1711, mentions "brother-in-law William Newton and Barbara his wife," "wife of Jane Gerrard," "brother-in-law William Davis and Eliza his wife," "mother Elizabeth Johnson," "brother James Johnson," and sisters "Frances and Anne Johnson." He wills to William Newton one hundred acres of land, fifty acres he had agreed with William Newton "for to convey to him, (this land adjoining that of Colonel Allerton) and fifty acres more. The will of William Newton, of Westmorland county, probated May 30, 1722, mentions wife Elizabeth, sons William, John, Benjamin Davis. Frances, Sarah Elizabeth; wills land in Westmoreland and King George counties, Va., and in Great Britain. Is this the William Newton referred to in will of John Gerrard in 1711? If so, how is it explained? Did William Newton marry first Barbara Gerrard (or Johnson, as John Gerrard calls his brother, sisters, and mother all Johnson. Perhaps they were half brothers and sisters), and did he marry later "Elizabeth," mentioned in his will? If so, who was she and when did first wife die, and which was mother of his children who were all under sixteen at date of will March 1, 1720-21? Who was Allerton Newton?

Information wanted of descendants of Major William and Margaret (Monroe) Newton, of Stafford county, Va. She is said to have been a daughter of Col. Joseph Monroe, of Pope's Creek, Va., and died in 1784. Major William Newton died in 1789. Their daughter Elizabeth married Capt. Thomas Brouaugh. Margaret married Thomas Berry and had five children. Sarah married Capt. Nathaniel Fox and had ten children. One was Phil Claiborne Fox (mentioned in grandfather's will), one was Thomas, one was Dolly. Major William Newton also mentions in will "brother Vincent Cox." Is there any record of a marriage between Frances, Sarah, or Elizabeth Newton and Vincent Cox?

Wanted information in regard to descendants of William Barr who was first in Chester county, later in York county, Pa., and in 1755 in Rowan county, near town of Salisbury, N. C. Also of the daughters of David and Elizabeth Barr, of Elkton, Cecil county, Md., who were Ann, *m.* — Gitchell, Sinah, who *m.* first, Watson, second, Griffiths, and Mary who *m.*

— Ricketts.

MRS. JOHN FREDERICK MAYNARD.

352 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

DUDLEY. — The compiler of the Dudley, of Massachusetts, pedigree deduced the ancestry of Gov. Thomas Dudley from a "Mr. Dudley of Newington, Surrey, England." This could not possibly be, as the "Mr. Dudley" had issue only a son, who died in childhood, and a daughter, his sole heir, as proved by will.

LEO CULLETON.

25 Cranbourn street, London, W. C.

STEWART. — Wanted, information as to names of parents of William Stewart, of Red Lion Hundred, St. Georges county, Del. In 1775 he married Jane, daughter of David and Elizabeth Barr, of Elkton, Cecil county, Md. She died 1776, leaving a daughter, Jane Barr Stewart. In 1809, William Stewart died, leaving a widow Deborah and five children, first, Jane Barr (married William Newton, of Alexandria, Va.); second, Welhelmina (married W. J. Hurlock, of St. Georges, Del.); third, Julia Ann (married Dr. James Sutton, of Delaware); fourth, Mary (married Benjamin Rickets, of Alexandria, Va.); fifth, Andrew M. Stewart.

MRS. JOHN FREDERICK MAYNARD.

352 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

HAND. — Information wanted as to the family and ancestry of Gen. Edward Hand, colonel 1st regiment Pennsylvania line, whose portrait was printed on p. 43, Vol. III, THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER. Information also desired as to ancestry and family of Capt. Elias Hand, of the French and Indian war.

Nunda, N. Y.

CAPT. H. W. HAND.

LUND WASHINGTON. — In the May number of your magazine p. 292, the question is asked if Mr. Lund Washington had issue. On p. 274 of the Naf Neff History, this statement is made; "Sarah Biggs married Lund Washington, Jr., of Washington, D. C. She died at Martin, Tex., 1866." This item is given in the hope that it may lead to something definite for the querist.

MISS ELIZABETH CLIFFORD NEFF.

Cleveland, O.

HOWELL. — Who were the father and mother of one Charles Howell who when about twenty-eight years of age went from Long Island to Fairfield, N. J. about 1770, to inspect a large tract of land inherited by him. He married, in New Jersey, Abigail Diamant, the mother of his seven children: viz. Charles, born Oct. 15, 1775, died July 13, 1823; Abigail —; Elias, 1780-1834; John, 1782-1861; Henry, 1785-1824; Ruth, —; Nathaniel, —. He was an ensign in the Revolution and died Jan. 9, 1797, in Cedarville, N. J.

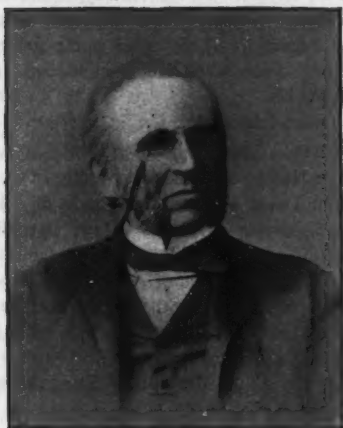
IDA VIRGINIA HOWELL

Middletown, Del.

CLAPP. — Who were the wives of Roger Clapp<sup>s</sup> born Northampton, Mass., 1708, removed to Southampton, and Abner Clapp<sup>s</sup> born 1737, Southampton, afterwards lived in Martinsburg, N. J.

C.





**LUTHER LEWIS TARBELL.**

Luther Lewis Tarbell one of the most widely known of the few remaining own sons of Revolutionary soldiers, died at Marlboro, Mass., July 10, 1896. He was the son of William Tarbell, and born at Groton, Mass., February 29, 1824.

The elder Tarbell was too young to enlist at the opening of hostilities but in 1781, when only 17 years old he enlisted for three years service in the Continental army. His father was a farmer, but he had given William an uncommonly good education for those days and when one day General Washington asked General Prescott whether there was anyone in his command who could write a good hand, Prescott told Washington that young Tarbell was a great scholar. Washington thereupon employed Tarbell as an amanuensis and later instructed him to make a colored view of the encampment near West Point, which was done. This was a very large and skilful drawing, and Washington was very much pleased with it and highly complimented the young soldier. This drawing has always been carefully guarded by the late Luther L. Tarbell, and it is still in a good state of preservation.

Luther Lewis Tarbell went to Boston when about 15 years of age and entered the employ of Parker, Wilder & Co., as clerk. In 1867 he removed to Marlboro and became editor of the Marlboro Journal. In 1876 he received an appointment in the Boston Custom House, where he remained till his last illness. While living in Boston Mr. Tarbell was a member of the State Legislature in 1856. He was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and was one of the active organizers of the National Society, serving first as Registrar General and subsequently as one of the Vice-Presidents General.

Mr. Tarbell was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity and was one of the early members and a past Vice-Commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States.

## Publisher's Department.

The first number of the REGISTER, combining the months of July, August, and September issued by the present publishers in Boston to which City the seat of publication has been transferred, appears with new and attractive features which will be readily appreciated by the many readers.

A highly interesting article in the July-August-September REGISTER is "Three Times Three," dealing with events in the lives of Alexander Hamilton, Elisha Boudinot and Peter Colt, first as pupil, schoolmaster and trustee of the academy at Elizabethtown, N. J., next as officers in the Revolutionary army, and then as associates in the founding of the town of Paterson.

The first part of "Recollections of An Early Philadelphian," the hitherto unpublished memoirs of Major General William Rudolph Smith, begins in the July-August-September REGISTER. This article, dealing interestingly with historical events of the first half of the present century will be concluded with part two, in the October number of the REGISTER.

The "Battle of Bunker Hill Considered from a Military Standpoint," is an ably written review of that famous event and particularly interesting to military men. All the foregoing articles are published exclusively in the REGISTER.

The "Visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts to London," is a matter of general and historical interest, and the account contained in the July-August-September REGISTER is the most complete and authentic published.

The honors given to the Massachusetts Company were not for it alone, "but as it represented one of the two great branches of English speaking races in the home of the other. The cordiality with which they were given has done much to increase the friendly feeling between the two peoples and all on either side of the ocean who have taken part in the work may well feel a grateful pride in its results."

"The first military organization of the New World to stand, arms in hand, beneath its own flag, on English soil, it proved itself worthy of the high distinction it received, and will stand an exemplar to any who may follow in its footsteps."

"The Uniforms of the American Revolutionary Army" are correctly described in a brief article in the present issue of the REGISTER.

The departments for the proceedings of the Societies have been divided under proper headings: first, the historical, second, the military, — societies composed of or originally founded by men who performed service in the wars the societies represent,—and third, the patriotic-hereditary societies.

These departments contain very interesting reviews of the work of the Societies.

After the issue of the October number news items should reach us on or before the 12th of each month to insure timely insertion.

The publishers will endeavor to treat all of the various societies liberally and without partiality. The absence of news in the July-August-September REGISTER of several of the prominent societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Aztec Club of 1847, and others, is explained by the fact that none reached us in time.

Designs for the insignias of these societies are now in preparation and will appear in future issues when their proceedings are reported.

Beginning with the October number, Vol. IV., No. 6, the price of the REGISTER will be reduced to twenty-five cents a copy and \$2.50 a year. This is an action tending only to extend the ever increasing interest taken in the REGISTER.

New subscribers may, however, begin with the combined July-August-September issue at the new rate. In consideration of this reduction in price all persons who have become new subscribers or who have renewed their subscriptions at the old rate, whether personally or through some agency, since the change in management, will, without additional expense, receive the REGISTER for the period of two months beyond the time originally subscribed for.

On account of the combining of the July, August, and September numbers,—a necessary action considering the delay in the regular work of publication caused by change in ownership and management of the REGISTER,—subscribers whose subscriptions would have ordinarily expired with the August number receive the combined number and will also receive the October number of the REGISTER. Those whose subscriptions would have expired with the September number will receive the REGISTER up to and including the November number, while subscriptions expiring with the July REGISTER can be renewed at the new rate, \$2.50.

The present volume, No. 4, will be made up as follows: March 1896, No. 1, April, No. 2, May, No. 3, June, No. 4, July-August-September, No. 5 and October, No. 6. The index to this volume will, therefore, be published with the October REGISTER.

To the many inquiries on the subject of manuscript we can only say in justice to ourselves that we are in no way responsible for manuscript intended for publication in the REGISTER and forwarded to the former headquarters or to any individual prior to the purchase of the magazine on July 10. No manuscript was bought by us from the former publishers.

In order to avoid further misunderstanding in this respect, the publishers desire to announce at this time that the former editor, Mr. Charles H. Browning, Ardmore, Montgomery county, Penn., is not identified with the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Correspondence with new and former contributors will receive our best attention and manuscript found unavailable will be returned, provided postage is forwarded by the author.

Articles, unpublished letters and documents relating to colonial history are particularly desirable, and correspondence upon this subject with both societies and individuals is solicited.

The active editorial staff of the REGISTER will consist of a board of seven editors, an editor-in-chief, managing editor, and five associate editors. The following is a list of the present editorial staff as provisionally organized:

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF,

GENERAL JAMES GRANT WILSON, LL. D., D. C. L.,  
President of the American Authors' Guild and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

MANAGING EDITOR,

FREDERICK BACON PHILBROOK,  
Member New Hampshire Historical Society, etc.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS,

GENERAL CHARLES A. DARLING, A. M.,  
Corresponding Secretary Onedia Historical Society, Honorary Secretary at Utica, N. Y., of the Egypt Exploration Fund, etc.;

HENRY HOBART BELLAS, LL. B.,  
Captain (retired) U. S. Army, Member Pennsylvania Historical Society, etc.;

FRANKLIN SENTER FRISBIE, LL. B.,

Member New Hampshire Historical Society, etc.

The above have all been identified with the REGISTER in the past as Honorary Associate Editors and need no introduction to its readers.

The REGISTER is to be congratulated upon the fact that the services of Mr. Sydney Wadman, the well-known Boston artist and illustrator, as a member of its staff, have been secured by the publishers.

The October number will contain as a leading article, a finely illustrated account of "A South Carolina House and its history." The story of the historic landmark of the Revolution, known as the "Cayce house," at Cayce Junction, S. C., and the ride of Emily Geiger, the Revolutionary heroine and bearer of despatches from General Green to General Sumpter in 1781 is well told by Mr. John Hawkins. This is only one of many interesting features to be contained in the October REGISTER.

Beautifully finished photographs of the Resolutions presented by the Royal Volunteer Officers' Association of Manchester and of the Greeting by the Borough of Windsor, reproduced in this number of the REGISTER, may be obtained for the sum of \$1.00 each, postpaid to any address. The size of these photographs is 9x11 inches, mounted on card 11x14 inches.

These photographs are copyrighted and can be obtained only of the publishers.

H. E. BOWEN & Co., Publishers.



MrOU



THIS MEMORIAL ERECTED  
AD MDCCLXXV BY THE COM.  
MUNICIPALITY OF BOSTON  
SEES TO MARK THE CENTRE  
JOHN HANCOCK.